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Formerly Millard's Review

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CHINA'S POSITION AS DEFINED BY ARMY OF BANDITS

UPON the fate of some ten or twelve foreigners and several scores of Chinese who are held captives by an army of outlaws in the mountains of the southwestern part of Shantung depends a very great deal as regards the light in which China is going to place hereself in the eyes of the world. Failure of the government to check banditry has made possible an occurrence which cannot but cause a feeling of deep humiliation to the people of a government that has a shadow of self-respect.

THAT which is called a government in China has proved itself woefully lacking; it has not and is not functioning in a manner and to a degree worthy of the name. An army of bandits, just such bandits as are active and for some time have been active in various and sundry parts of the country, has wrecked a train, pillaged everything obtainable in the wreckage and carried away as prisoners practically all the foreign passengers and several times as many Chinese as foreigners, and in defiance of the authority of the government, as represented by the soldiers who followed in pursuit, are holding the prisoners, demanding huge ransom, which they say must be paid immediately if the prisoners are to be permitted to escape with their lives. As conditions to the release of these captives the bandits lay down the terms that no soldiers be sent to subjugate them and that they be provided with pay for one year. On previous occasions the bandits have demanded that they be received into the armies, and in cases in which prominent Chinese were captured one of the conditions to their release was that they should see that no reports appeared in the papers.

THERE can be considered to be a government in a country or a part thereof only when there is an authority that can be exercised for the reasonable preservation of order and safeguarding of life and property in that country or part thereof. It is humanly impossible for any country to be absolutely free from breaches of the law, but the question of the existence of a government hinges not on whether or not a state of perfection exists but whether or not there is an adequate authority that can be exercised to prevent the breach of law or to mete out punishment and thereby prevent recurrence when a crime is committed. The question that must be decided in this case is not at all that of whether or not a crime has been committed,

because it is self evident that an emormous offense has been committed and large numbers of people who were absolutely within their rights at the time have been made to suffer, some of them even unto death. The fundamental question has to do with the existence of the authority to mete out punishment for the crime committed and to prevent a recurrence. This is the question that must be decided by China ond other governments in their relation to China.

EVERY CITIZEN HAS R'GHT TO CRITICISE GOVERNMENT!

A CASE of unusual importance in establishing the right of the press to criticise the government for a violation of the law has just been settled through a decision of the supreme court of the State of Illinois. The case grew out of a series of articles published by the *Chicago Tribune* two or three years ago attacking the municipal government of Chicago. The mayor of Chicago brought suit for libel against the *Tribune* on the ground that the articles damaged the city's credit. The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court which affirmed the decision of the circuit court read as follows:

> The decision is based on the fundamental principle of the American government that every citizen has the right to criticize the government for violation of the law and that the liberty of the press is the same thing as freedom of speech.

GROWTH OF U. S. GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN CHINA

THE recent announcement of Mr. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, of the plans of the Department of Commerce to increase its personnel and foreign trade service in China emphasizes the tremendous growth and development of American governmental representation and service in this part of the world. The first American official to be sent to China was Major Samuel Shaw who was commissioned as Consul at Canton on January 30, 1786. Major Shaw, however was a merchant and received no salary and it was nearly a half century before the U. S. government appointed a regular consular official in China and provided him with a salary. The next department of the U. S. government to be represented in China was the navy, which almost immediately followed Consul Shaw. The war department entered the field at the time of the Boxer rebellion. The U. S. Court which is in reality a branch of the Department of Justice, although nominally attached to the State Department, was established in 1906. Mr. Arnold was appointed in 1915 as the first representative of the Department of Commerce in China; previous to that time he was in the consular service. It is not known when the labor department of the American government was first represented in China through immigration officers nor when the first representative of the Treasury department was first sent out, but both divisions of the government have been represented in China in recent years. The American post office, first operated by the Shanghai consulate was later opened as a regular agency of the Post Office Department and after operating for several years wound up its affairs last January as a result of the Washington Conference. The Department of agriculture has been represented by investigators in China for several years and has at least one man in China at the present time connected with Nanking University. The latest branch of the U. S. government to be represented in China is the U. S. Shipping Board and it is rumored that plans are afoot for establishing a separate office with a staff in charge.

THUS out of ten departments of the United States government with cabinet officers in charge, nine are or have been represented in China. The department of the interior is the only one which has never been represented in this field. The department of state, the first department to be represented through the consuls formerly performed many functions which have now been taken over by other departments. This differentiation of functions has come with the growth of the American colony and American interests in the Far East and rightly so. Most of the difficulties which the U. S. Court for China has experienced since its establishment in 1906 have been due to a defect in the original act of congress which failed to place the court under the jurisdiction of one of the departments of the government at Washington. This defect in the law was not noticed until after the act had passed congress and then President Roosevelt attempted to correct the defect by issuing an executive order directing the court officials to report to the department of state and instructing the state department to include the appropriation for the court in the regular state department appropriation. Thus the state department has no legal jurisdiction over the court whatever and owing to the work of the court being entirely foreign to the regular functions of the diplomatic branch of the U. S. government, neither it nor its officials have ever received the attention or the support of the government which other branches of the government represented out here have received.

THE first step toward placing the court under the jurisdiction of the Department of justice in accordance with the status of the other federal courts of the United States was taken by President Harding in 1921 when he instructed the attorney general, Mr. Daugherty, to take charge of the investigation of certain charges which had been brought against the court by an American attorney in Shanghai. It has been reported that President Harding intends to transfer the court to the Department of Justice by means of an executive order, but whether this is done or not, the status of the court as a definite branch of the department of justice will be established through a measure which was introduced in congress last year by Congressman Dyer. After this has been accomplished, the court will then have a definite status similar to that of the department of commerce and other departments of the government represented in China and the confusion and embarrassment to which the American communities in China have been subjected will be relieved. It will also do a great deal toward the simplification of America's problem in China in connection with extraterritoriality by relieving the department of state of a juridical function which is not always in consonance with the exigencies of diplomacy, and which often produces embarrassments to the court and the diplomatic functionaries as well as to the American communities.

WHEN we consider the many departments of the American government, each staffed with experts, now represented in China, we often wonder how the early American merchants at Canton got along without even the assistance of a consul who gave his entire time to the job. A consideration of this factor leads to the conclusion that one of the

greatest problems which the American government has yet to work out in the field of foreign affairs is the problem of coordinating its overseas activities. And in the solution of this problem, the American communities abroad can be of very great assistance. Every American official in China is here for the purpose of assisting Americans in their lawful pursuits and in the promotion of friendly relations with the Chinese and other nationals with whom Americans come in contact in this part of the world. There is at the present time much needless overlapping of work with consequent useless friction and waste of public monies. America from the standpoint of her present position is distinctly new and inexperienced in the field of foreign activities both in trade and diplomacy. Partly through the fortunes of war but more largely because of her economic and territorial position America has become, more or less suddenly, a dominant factor in world affairs. This has brought about problems the greatness and seriousness of which few nations have ever been called upon to face and the gravity of which few Americans realize. These problems necessitate serious study and consideration and cooperative effort on the part of all public servants, but more especially serious study and consideration and unified effort on the part of the American individuals themselves for with them rests the final decision. They must pay the bills and worse must suffer for the mistakes and fight the battles which result from their ignorance or lack of interest in national affairs.

"CHINA'S ANNUAL CIVIL WAR"

"WHEN I am in China," says Mr. Nathaniel Peffer, a well-known newspaper correspondent and a serious student of Chinese politics, "it is my custom at the end of every year's civil war formally to prophesy between what contenders the next war will be fought." With that spirit of "pardonable pride"—so often detected in the heroes of Horatio Alger—Mr. Peffer in the pages of *Asia* for July 1922 called attention to his prophesy of war between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu which prophesy was fulfilled in the summer of 1922—a fact which doubtless caused more wonder in the minds of American readers than in those of residents of China. But the spirit of prophesy, so difficult to control, led Mr. Peffer astray for he continues: "The time is not yet to prophesy the date of the next pitched battle, but in accordance with my custom I here state that when it comes it will be between Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen." The outstanding characters in "China's annual civil war" this year if war there must be, will not only be Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen but possibly last summer's protagonists Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin as well. And this leads us to a consideration of a double question: "Must there be an annual civil war, and, will there be one this summer?" Despite the campaigns which now exist in Kwangtung, Fukien, Szechuan, and, we hesitate to say how many other parts of China, and the rumors of war on which China's press thrives—despite the host of war correspondents and prophets whose pens are suspended over nice clean sheets of paper on which they are waiting to inscribe "I told you so—see what I said last month (or last year or back in 1911)"—in spite of all these we still question whether there will actually be war between Wu and Chang this summer. A certain Greek scholar named Isocrates distributed, about 350 B. C., at the Olympic Games an address in which occurred these statements: "Anyone coming from abroad and observing the present situation of Greece would regard us as great fools struggling among ourselves about trifles, and destroying our own land, when without danger we might conquer Asia." Now, Messrs. Wu and Chang whatever else they may be are generally not held to be fools. And we doubt whether they are likely to place themselves in that category by warring with each other a second time. Nor do we believe that these generals are entirely lacking in patriotism however personally ambitious and misguided they may from time to time appear.

OF all the problems by which China is at the moment confronted there stand out three of international moment. These have to do with China's relations to America, Japan, and Russia. One of the outstanding agreements of the Washington Conference was that of the despatch to China of an international Commission whos purpose it should be to survey the conditions of the Chinese Judiciary with a view to the abolition of extraterritoriality in this country. Such a Commission is bound to take note of affairs in China other than purely judicial which nevertheless affect the Chinese law and its administration. The sending of this Commission, as we have noted more than once, has been postponed at the request of China's officialdom until an auspicious moment shall arrive. If China is to continue a system of annual civil wars, the development of her Judiciary and its survey by a foreign Commission with the hoped for result of the placing of a time limit on extraterritoriality becomes doubtful indeed. China's attempt to obtain Japan's consent to the abrogation of the 1915 Treaties has resulted negatively so far as diplomatic action is concerned. But a great deal has lately appeared concerning Japan's activity in Manchuria. Not the least disquieting aspect of Japan's relations to Manchuria is the recent report of the $19,500,000 gold loan to the Oriental Development Company of Japan by the National City Bank of New York. Another conflict between China's war-lords is not likely to have a constructive influence upon China's attempt to push Japan out of Manchuria. Last to be mentioned but not the least important are the relations of China with Soviet Russia. China has recently appointed Dr. C. T. Wang as the head of a Commission to negotiate with Mr. Joffe who is expected to return shortly from Japan. The diplomatic agent of Soviet Russia has been in Japan for several months—for his health, we are informed. It is urgent that Chinese-Russian relations in Manchuria and Mongolia should be settled to the satisfaction of both countries. Russia's steady advance over a period of centuries to the Pacific and her never ceasing push toward the Great Wall of China seem almost to have been forgotten since the World War, and the Revolution of 1917. The fact that Soviet Russia has not been officially recognized by the Powers, has not had the weakening effect which many expected it would have. Famine, pestilence, and war have weakened but not destroyed Russia: her land of magnificent distances and enormous resources as well her man-power still exist. Three months ago it was reported that approximately fifty thousand Red soldiers were massed along the Manchurian-Siberian borderland. This fact, taken in conjunction with certain of Mr. Joffe's notes and memoranda, has been held to signify a plan on the part of the Bolshevists to seize the Chinese-Eastern Railway. With a modicum of tact on both sides there is little reason to doubt that an agreement of real significance can be reached by China and Russia—always supposing, of course, that China avoid the slough of despond of civil war. It is a truism often uttered that if individuals and nations spent half the time in thinking peace, talking peace,

and preparing for peace that they spend in dreaming and planning war, most strife and bloodshed could be avoided. Messrs. Wu and Chang have fought each other and both must realize that their country is not to be saved by further war between them and their cohorts. Remembering this fact and in the light of the conditions herein briefly reviewed we are optimistic enough to doubt the basis in fact of the rumors of war in the north this summer.

Banditry Focuses Eyes of World on China

At the time this is written (Thursday afternoon) prospects appear favorable for the release of all the foreign captives in the very near future. Negotiations for the payment of ransom are reported as progressing favorably. There is communication between the relatives and other rescue workers who are with the Chinese authorities only a few miles from the bandit camp. Communications coming from the prison camp state that the captives now are being well treated and that they are in good spirits, hopeful for an early release.

Developments as to international complications have not shaped themselves to any great degree.

Strong representations have been made to the American and other foreign governments whose nationals are among the captives, urging that immediate steps be taken to safeguard the lives and property of foreigners in China. The exchange of notes between the legations and Chinese government offices in Peking indicates speedy action. Talk of foreign intervention is freely indulged in. The foreign language press generally advocates immediate action by the powers and the Chinese press, lamenting the recent outrage, charges the Chinese government with distressing weakness, indolence, and inefficiency.

The Chinese government has promised to pay the ransom required to secure the release of the captives.

While ten or more foreigners and an unknown number of Chinese are struggling for life, but still approaching death's door from exhaustion, starvation and abuses at the hands of their bandit captors in Shantung province, the heads of governments in the leading national capitals of the world are sitting in conference to decide what course shall be taken in regard to China as a result of her failure to preserve order and safeguard the lives of those residing or sojourning in this country. As a result of the raiding and wrecking of an express train between Peking and Shanghai and the wholesale capture of passengers, foreign and Chinese, international complications, which bid fair to become more serious than have been known in China since the Boxer days, are rapidly developing.

The principal passenger train on the Pukow-Tientsin line, which is part of the railway connection between the national capital and the commercial metropolis of China, was derailed near Lincheng, in the southwestern part of Shantung province at 2: 30 a. m. Sunday by an army of outlaws who herded together practically all the passengers in the first and second class coaches and drove them in a mad rush for the stronghold of the bandits in the nearby mountains. One foreigner, a British subject, was shot dead at the time of the raid, 36 or more other foreigners and a large number, probably 200 or 300, Chinese were taken by the outlaws who still, defying Chinese military forces, are holding a part of them as hostages, demanding large ransom and immunity from punishment. Since the raid occurred at night most of the passengers were asleep at the time and when captured were attired only in night clothes. Men, woman and children were forced to march bare foot at the point of bayonets before the army of outlaws.

The following is the list of first and second class passengers aboard the train (according to the best list ascertainable):

Joseph Rothman, British, Shanghai, shot dead.

Miss L. T. Aldrich, American, sister-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., released, reported seriously ill for some time, but improving at last reports, in hospital in Tsinan.

Major Robert Allen, American, U. S. army medical corps, Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands, still captive.

Mrs. Robert Allen, American, wife of Major Allen, released, reported to have arrived safely in Tientsin.

Robert Allen, Jr., American, 12-year old son of Major Allen, still captive.

G. D. Musso, Italian, Shanghai, attorney, still captive, reported to be seriously sick.

H. M. Bimbe, Mexican, Shanghai, still captive.

Fred Elias, British, Shanghai, still captive (Reported to have escaped Tuesday or Wednesday but report unconfirmed).

Eddie Elias, British, Shanghai, rep rt of release similar to that relative to Fred Elias.

Leon Friedman, American, Shanghai, general manager China Motors, still captive.

Emile Gensburger, French, Shanghai, broker, still captive.

J. A. Henley, American, Shanghai, connected with "China and Far Eastern Finance and Commerce," still captive.

Major Roland Pinger, American U. S. army ordinance corps, Philippine Islands, still captive, reported to have been wounded, report not definitely confirmed.

Mrs. Roland Pinger, wife of Major Pinger, released, reported safe in Tientsin.

Roland Pinger, Jr., 8-year-old son of Major Pinger, released, with his mother.

Edward Pinger, American, 3-three-year-old son of Major Pinger, released with his mother.

J. B. Powell, American, Shanghai, editor and publisher of the *Weekly Review*, still captive.

C. Jacobson, Danish, Shanghai, escaped, safe in Tientsin.

Lloyd Lehrbas, American, reporter *China Press*, escaped, returned to Shanghai.

L. C. Solomon, American, Shanghai, still captive.

Thomas H. Day, American, escaped.

Carl Heinz, German, Shanghai, engineer, not captured.

Victor Haimovitch, American, Shanghai, not captured.

A. L. Zimmerman, American, Tientsin, not captured.

Manuel Ancira Verea, Mexican, still captive.

Mrs. Manuel Ancira Verea, Mexican, released, reported safe in Tientsin.

Theo Saphiere, British, Shanghai, still captive.

Miss Schonbey, French, New York, released, safe in Tsinan.

Miss Minnie McFadden, American, New York, released, safe in Tsinan.

Miss Carloti, Italian, stenographer, released, safe in Tientsin.

Mr. Smith, still captive.

R. H. Rowlatt, British, Shanghai, Reiss & Co., still captive.

Kang Tung-yi, Chinese, Sunday editor of *Shun Pao*, escaped, safe in Peking.

Y. H. Yang, Chinese, fate unknown.

Mr. Hong, Chinese, fate unknown.

Mr. Chen, Chinese fate unknown.

Mr. Chang, Chinese, fate unknown.

A large number of other Chinese were captured, most of them still being in the hands of the bandits. It has been reported that a party of foreign missionaries were on the train riding third class, and that they were captured, but this report has not been confirmed.

Other foreign names have been included in part of the lists published, but some of those who were supposed to have been on the train had taken earlier or later trains.

Mr. Powell, Mr. Lehrbas, and Mr. Kang were on their way to Tsinan where their party was to join a party headed by Jacob Gould Schurman, American minster, and together the two parties were to attend and participate in a ceremonious inspection of the Yellow River dike work, which is just being completed by the Asia Development Company.

The American, British, French and Italian government are most gravely concerned, since all of them are represented by nationals captured. Almost half of the total number of foreigners captured were Americans, one British subject was the first killed, and French and Italians among the prisoners are reported in a grave condition.

Joseph Rothman, British, of Shanghai, who was shot through the head by the bandits, is the only foreigner, who is definitely known to have been killed. Several Chinese were killed, but the number is not known. A report has been rather persisent that one American was killed the first or second day the prisoners were in the hands of the outlaws, but there has been no confirmation of this report and there has been nothing to establish the identity of the American if the report is true. Also it is reported that several have been wounded in the fighting between the bandits and pursuing Chinese soldiers, but correctness of these reports cannot be established. In fact very little really is known as to conditions under which the prisoners are being kept and the treatment accorded them, although Lloyd Lehrbas, American newspaper man who escaped a short time after he was captured and returned to Shanghai, reported that he was kicked and prodded with the butt of a gun as he was marching barefoot with three bandits.

The bandit army, numbering several hundred, or according to some reports several thousand, men is supposed to have been made up of former soldiers who were heavily armed with military rifles. The train was derailed by the loosening of a rail. Part of the third class cars were derailed. These cars had the largest number of casualties.

When the train stopped the bandits in large numbers entered the cars, smashed compartment doors, looted the whole train, carrying away everything in the way of baggage and clothes. Even the train silver and bed clothing were carried away. The passengers were herded together and started for a mad rush to the mountains to the east of the railroad.

Chinese soldiers were on the scene within a few hours, and started in pursuit. The bandits fired back and prolonged fighting continued the first and second day. The bandits sent word to the pursuers that unless the soldiers were stopped the foreigners would be slain, but so far as is known no such acts were committed.

Latest reports, which on account of inadequate communication facilities, are very brief, indicate that suffering among the prisoners is great, that there have been an unknown number of casualities and that all the foreigners, who have not been released, are in grave danger of death unless food and relief can be sent without delay. One report from Peking is to the effect that the bandits, when fighting the pursuing soldiers, placed the foreigners at the most dangerous positions and that some of them, including an American army major, were wounded. Details in this connection are lacking because there is no means of communicating with the prisoners. In their attempt to escape from pursuing Chinese soldiers the bandits apparently kept the prisoners on the move almost constantly, which has practically worn them out.

Although foreigners are inclined to think of banditry in its relations to foreign life and property in the country, the Chinese are the principal sufferers, and it is all the more serious for them due to the fact that they have no adequate government to which to appeal for relief. The number of foreigners captured so far is small indeed in comparison with the number of Chinese captured. In Northern Kiangsu (Kiangsu is the province in which Shanghai is situated) conditions are reported as serious in the extreme, and in South China the capture of people, in large and small numbers, has become so common as to attract almost no notice except when unusually prominent persons are involved. C. H. Rowson, a British representative of the British American Tobacco Company, was captured some time ago in a small town in South China and still is held.

What the Chinese Lack

BY H. LIN CHENG

As one sails from Shanghai to San Francisco, he finds himself not only leaving East for West but perceives that he is emerging from Mediaevalism into Modernism. The boat is not only traversing a number of kilometers a day. It is passing from one age into another. The change in spacial relation is very perceptible but the contrast in the spirit of time is even more so.

One may say that the history of China of 1923 was written in 1423 or thereabout. Then in Europe as now in China sectionalism, petty strifes, ignorance and superstition prevailed; the streets were narrow, crooked, muddy, dirty, odious and dark; gentlemen had to carry firearms in night; for robbery was rife. Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow stand above general standard as Venice, Florence and Genoa stood in their time. We hear that in China Pope Li is now struggling with princes and warlords, who are too wilful to obey his Holiness. We also hear that Hermit Sun is contemplating a Crusade to regain the Holy Place, but to capture the gold purse.

The differences between the material aspects of America and China are indeed very marked. Any visitor of this great western republic cannot but observe its immense general material prosperity, modern industrial development and wide application of scientific inventions to daily life. But these things important as they are, are only expressive of one underlying spirit of the American people. I mean that spirit of fighting. The history of the United States from beginning to end is a story of incessant fights. The early settlers of the country fought against the aboriginese, the colonists fought against their while neighbors: the revolutionists fought against the mother country: the northerners fought to preserve the union; the reformers fought for better civil service; the prohibitionists fought against alcohol; the women fought for political rights. Corporations are fighting for commercial privileges. Individuals are fighting for their rightful places in society. Whether in the form of competition between various interests or opposition to common social detriments, this spirit of fighting marks all private and public life in America. For this reason the American life appears to be sternuous and tense.

Just as its presence among the Americans is pervading and conspicuous, the lack of this fighting spirit among the Chinese is everywhere evident. Heaps of odious and germ-breeding rubbish may be placed in the front of one's door for days and for months without hearing a word of protest from the sufferer. Disputes are ended by compromise and makeshift. Neither party cares to push the matter in question to its logical conclusion; half-way measures satisfy both. Floods and epidemics are not met with by an attempt to stop them, but by fleeing from one district to another. Instead of trying to put an end to the constant ravages of the outlaws, the law-abiding citizens of China cowardly leave whatever they possess and seek protection in treaty ports. (We may safely predicate that if the soldier bandits should one day extend their activities into those regions, the refugees in Shanghai, and Tientsin will not raise a hand of resistance but leap into the Pacific Ocean to seek eternal peace and order:)

In China when the wife is ill-treated by her husband, the unfortunate woman weeps and bewails her bad luck. She rises at midnight and cries aloud in some dark corner. When conditions become intolerable, she escapes torment by ending her life. Thus instead of resorting to rolling pins and judicial courts to redress grievances, as in the West, the wife in China is content to bury them by drugs and strings. The penalty of this lack of fighting spirit in the Chinese women is the position which they occupy today.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the Portuguese established factories in Macao. Their lawless conduct soon roused the hatred of the native inhabitants. Instead of expelling these unwelcome guests, as was rightly to be expected under such circumstances, the Chinese simply erected a stone wall and eliminated Macao from the mainland.

Just at the present moment while the militarists in China are pawning her independence, officials are trading posts for selfish interests, the common people observe these things with philosophical indifference. Men whose criminality has been established at least as long as the Republic are still holding positions of honor. The struggles between various factions are treated with as much indifference and perhaps with less interest as the Americans are now watching French invasion of the Ruhr District.

Whether in the relation between man and man or between man and nature, this spirit of readiness to fight is always seen in the Americans and not in the Chinese. The Chinese goes around a barrier every time he meets it; the American immediately proceeds to remove it for good the first chance he sees it. When a delinquent official is discovered in America, the immediate popular outcry is "Knock him out." In China even the most flagrant dishonesty of public servants excites no more than a cold remark "Let him go." The American says "Let us fight out the case," while the Chinese "Let us settle the matter." The Chinese gentleman merely turns away from evil; the good American works to end evil. The one meets difficulties by avoiding difficulties, the other by overcoming them.

The difference in the spirit of the two peoples reflects vividly in the existing conditions of the two countries. The one is full of life, progress and prosperity. While chaos stagnation and poverty characterize the other.

It is due to this lack of fighting spirit in the Chinese people that vast natural resources are hidden under ground; that antiquated, obsolete and harmful social institutions are perpetuated; that corrupt and inefficient officals are tolerated; that foreign garrisons in the national capital are suffered; that concessions of various sorts are made.

In all countries democracy was won and can be maintained by persistent fighting. Every democratic institution bears the marks of the toil and blood of its winners. It is a reward of fearless workers and not a bounty of every idler. The first liberty charter was exacted from a reluctant king by a body of ready fighters, who threatened to use force if their wishes were not complied with. Through long hard fighting was it finally preserved. Then to insure proper working in a democracy the three branches of government have to be on constant guard against the intrusion and undue predominance of the other. The member of the legislature strives to give expression of his opinions and ideas. Political parties have to struggle for ascendency. One contestant of office has to fight against his opponents. The voters have to be in the state of eternal vigilance or that prize of liberty may be lost at any moment. If in a democracy all the people are as meek as sheep and only disposed to be led, there would be no debates in parliament, no political parties, no political campaigns and indeed the whole machinery of government would break down.

The democractic tree grows in a polemic soil. It flourishes among those like the English, who are quick to resist aggression and ready to defend rights. It is not found among a people like the Hindus, who show no other excellence than passive resistance. The Romans had a republican government while they were still vigorous fighters. But when the fighting spirit deserted them so the government also changed.

The fighting spirit is not only essential to the success of democratic government. It is equally necessary in modern Industrialism. The first scientific discoverer was the person who determined to overcome a stubborn nature. The machines we have are the spoils that the scientists wrung from a subdued nature. Proper relations between the employer and employee could exist only when both are willing and able to fight. The natural tendency of each is to go in opposite directions. The one desires much work and little pay; the other little work and much pay. The lack of fighting spirit in either one would result in the undue dominance and exploitation of the other. The passionate appeals of Owenites could not move factory owners in England to take a single step to alleviate the sufferings of the wage earners. It was not until the workers themselves showed signs of physical resistance that an eight-hour day was granted and fair pay allowed.

In individual development and self perfection the importance of a fighting spirit is very obvious. A person who easily succumbs to every impulse, passion, temptation and influence is not likely to achieve anything. Without a strong will power, fiery fighting spirit, one is helpless in the currents of social and natural forces. The choice of one way or other implies a determination to remove all obstructions to its attainment.

It is a common experience in human relations that if one of the two parties appears conciliatory the other becomes more menacing. For the fighting spirit like water tends to seek level, fill every depression it can find. A child keeps on teasing Pussy as long as he remains quiet. But when the dog assumes the posture of fighting even the strongest man in the land retreats. When the lion is alive the largest elephant takes care to keep at a good distance from him. But once that fiery spirit disappears even the smallest crow preys upon his carcass. Likewise a people lacking fighting spirit is dead and invites aggression and oppression.

The fighting spirit when properly understood means pugnacity, refusal to recoil from obstacles. It expresses itself in individuals as eagerness to secure justice; in the truth-seekers as fortitude to overcome prejudices; in the reformers as unflagging zeal and energy to correct evils; in a nation as a fearless determination to defend foreign encroachment. In its excessive form it means aggression and militarism. Only in the latter case it becomes a menace.

The greatest danger of China today is not that there is so much confusion in the country but that there is so much apathy of the masses. The discouraging fact about China today is not that there is so much corruption in her officialdom, but that there appears no resolution on the part of the people to change the unhappy situation. While we cannot but condemn the lawless action of a million Chinese, at the same time it is impossible not to deplore the inaction of the other 399 millions. It is due to the absence of fighting spirit that foreign friends of China complain that the Chinese lack sincerity in putting their house in order. It is this lack of fighting spirit in Chinese that led some to think foreign intervention necessary.

China's problems are many and cannot be solved in a day. But if the Chinese people remain passive and show no determination to fight, no one can tell when they will ever be solved. Democracy is no panacea for China's ills. Nor is any other political reform. The success of democratic and industrial government implies the existence of a fighting spirit. Social evils, political corruption, and others can be dealt with one by one through fearless struggles. Victory after victory, ditch by ditch will they finally come under control. Determination to fight is the all-important thing in the start. Once on the path of change the ultimate attainment is only a question of time.

Few countries on earth are so richly endowed and so well situated as China. She possesses all essentials of a great nation. Besides a fertile soil, vast mineral resources she has a large and intelligent people. Nature intends China should be one of the most powerful countries. But fact proves that she is a weakling among all. Just because *the Chinese lack a fighting spirit.*

Cambridge, Mass, April 5, 1923.

The American Loan to the Japanese Oriental Development Co.

Note: This article from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York gives full details regarding the loan of the National City Bank of New York to the Japanese Oriental Development Corporation which has attracted so much attention in Chinese and foreign circles in China and in several cases has produced condemnatory resolutions on the part of both Chinese and foreign chambers of Commerce. The apprehension is due to the fear in China that this loan is the beginning of a financial policy on the part of certain American banking groups to lend money to Japan for purposes of furthering Japanese imperialistic projects on the continent of Asia. Considerable apprehension has also been aroused in American commercial circles for fear that this policy might be detrimental to American commercial interests in China.

AN issue of G. $19,900,000 external loan, 30-year, 6% gold debenture bonds, of the Oriental Development Co., Ltd., was offered on Mar. 27 by the National City Co. of New York at 92 and interest, to yield about 6.62%. It is announced that the loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Imperial Japanese government as to principal and interest by endorsement on each bond. The bonds, which are non-callable, are dated Mar. 15, 1923 and are due Mar. 15, 1953. They are in coupon form in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest is payable Mar. 15 and Sept. 15 and principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin in New York at the National City Bank of New York, Fiscal Agent, and are also collectible, at the option of the holder, in London, in pounds sterling, through the National City Bank of New York, or in Tokyo, in yen, through the International Banking Corporation, in each case at the current buying rate of the collecting office for sight exchange on New York. The company, it is announced, will covenant that principal and interest will be payable without deduction for any Japanese taxes, present or future, and shall be paid in time of war as well as of peace, irrespective of the nationality of the holder or owner, and without any declaration as to citizenship. It is also stated:

The company agrees to pay to the fiscal agent, in equal semi-annual instalments, $500,000 per annum during the first five years, and $300,000 per annum during the remaining term of the loan. Such moneys will be applied to purchase bonds in the open market, if obtainable, at not exceeding 100% and interest. Any moneys not so applied during the six months' period following the date of payment, will be credited toward the payment of the next succeeding instalment.

The credit of Japan, whose government will guarantee the principal and interest of these bonds, has ranked high in the security markets of the world for many years. Six National government loans totalling $627,584,000 issued in London since 1899 were offered on an average yield basis of 4.85%. The three Japanese government loans listed on the New York Stock Exchange were originally offered in New York on an average basis of 5.12%. The total per capita debt of Japan, Nov. 30 1922, was about $37, a low figure in comparison with that of other leading nations.

The bonds of this loan, it is stated, are part of an authorized issue of Oriental Development debentures, all of which debentures are secured by a floating first lien or charge on the assets of the company. It is likewise announced that the charter of the company provides that owners of Oriental Development debentures shall be paid out of its assets in preference to other creditors. A letter to the National City Co. from Elizo Ishizuka, president of the Oriental Development Co., Ltd., states that a large proportion of the business of the corporation "closely resembles that of the Farm Loan banks in the United States and of Mortgage banks in many other countries"; this letter we quote in part herewith:

Organization and Purpose of Company

The Oriental Development Co., Ltd., was organized in 1908, under Japanese laws for the purpose, principally, of developing the latent resources of the Province of Chosen (Korea), now comprising an integral part of the Empire of Japan, by the improvement and irrigation of agricultural lands, the settlement of immigrants thereon, the making of loans to municipalities, industrial enterprises, farmers, &c. Its field of operation now includes Manchuria, Mongolia, South Sea Islands, Singapore and the Straits Settlements. The organizers of the company included some of the most important bankers and business men of Japan. It operations have not only proven profitable, but have been an important factor in the development of the territories covered by the company's activities.

Participation by Japanese Government

The operations of the company are under the control of the Imperial government, which originally subscribed for and still holds 60,000 shares of the company's stock and appoints its president and other important officials in accordance with the terms of the company's charter.

Purpose of Issue

The proceeds of the present issue will be used to redeem yen 15,000,000 ($7,500,000) of debentures of the company now outstanding, to retire yen 10,000,000 ($5,000,000) of bank loans, and the balance to aid in the development of the company's business in Japan and its colonies, principally Korea, for economically productive purposes.

Property and Business

A large proportion of the business of the Oriental Development Co., Ltd., closely resembles that of the Farm Loan banks in the United States and of Mortgage banks in many other countries. The bonds of these institutions are generally considered among the soundest investments in their respective countries. Loans made by the Oriental Development Co., Ltd., to settlers, corporation and municipalities must be redeemed within thirty years. Loans on real estate shall not exceed two-thirds of its value as appraised by the company.

The operations of the company, in accordance with its charter, may be classified under three main heads: First, the ownership, improvement and settlement of land, including irrigation, afforestation and the procurement and the distribution of immigrants; Second, the making of loans to municipalities, industrial enterprises and settlers as a further aid to the development of the country; Third, investments in banking and agricultural corporations formed to aid business in the territory included within the company's sphere of operations, and in supplying settlers with agricultural implements, live stock, fertilizers, seed, &c.

Among the assets, the land owned by the company, amounting to 253,272 acres, together with improvements, excluding buildings, represented an investment March 31 1922, of $9,996,363, and a present estimated value of approximately $50,000,000. This with improvements, including buildings, is carried in the balance sheet, as of Feb. 22, 1923, at only $15,814,694.

Capitalization

The capital stock and funded debt of the company outstanding Feb. 22, 1923, adjusted to include the present financing, was as follows:

Capital stock, fully paid	$10,000,000	
Capital stock, 50% paid	7,500,000	
Total paid up capital		$17,500,000
6% debenture loan of 1923 (this issue)		19,900,000
5% debenture loan of 1913 (French issue Fcs. 33,026,000)		6,375,675
Internal debenture loans		57,087,800
Total capitalization		$100,863,475

The only loan of the company to be presently outstanding, which will bear the guarantee of the Imperial Japanese Government, other than this 6% issue of 1923, purchased by you, is a French 5% loan originally issued for Fcs. 50,000,000 ($9,652,500) and outstanding Feb. 22, 1923 to the amount of Fcs. 33,026,000 ($6,375,675). The internal debenture loans are not guaranteed. The French loan was issued in Paris in 1913 on a 5.22% basis and has sold at average prices to Dec. 31, 1922 to show an average annual yield of 5.85%. The bonds were quoted in Paris Feb. 22, 1923 to yield 5.21%.

Balance Sheet

The condensed balance sheet of the company as of Feb. 22, 1923 was:

Assets—		
Land owned, with improvements, including buildings		$15,814,694
Loans due from municipalities, corporations, farmers and others, payable at fixed dates or in installments		60,400,148
Shares and debentures owned		11,712,567
Cash on hand and in bank		15,504,332
Other miscellaneous assets		3,254,445
Total assets		106,686,186
Liabilities—		
Capital stock authorized and subscribed, par value yen 50 ($25)	$25,000,000	
Capital stock subject to call	7,500,000	

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Capital stock paid in	$17,500,000
Bonds outstanding	70,978,331
Bank loans, deposits and other current liabilities	12,338,049
Miscellaneous liabilities	1,374,570
Surplus and reserves	4,495,236
Total liabilities	$106,686,186

The above balance sheet does not include the $19,000,000 6% bonds of the present issue.

Earnings

Net earnings of the company during the ten years ending March 31, 1922 have amounted to more than 1.93 times interest requirements. The following table shows earnings of the company for this ten-year period:

Year Ending March 31—	*Gross Earnings*	*Operating Expenses*	*Net Earnings*	*Interest Payments*	*Available for Sinking Fund, Reserves, Dividends & Surplus*
1913	$1,032,265	$511,341	$520,923	$234,590	$286,333
1914	1,519,635	596,700	922,936	488,759	434,177
1915	1,431,119	522,366	908,752	495,255	413,498
1916	1,390,318	451,953	938,366	436,568	401,798
1917	1,465,403	518,038	947,365	422,014	525,450
1918	2,223,716	1,045,261	1,178,455	553,621	624,834
1919	4,113,500	1,278,508	2,834,992	1,261,091	1,573,901
1920	5,921,592	2,539,008	3,382,584	1,917,274	1,465,310
1921	6,679,865	2,323,318	4,356,547	2,127,961	2,228,586
1922	8,916,949	2,288,244	6,628,705	3,778,706	2,849,999
Total	$34,694,362	$12,074,737	$22,619,625	$11,715,839	$10,903,786
1923 (estimated)	9,549,778	2,191,359	7,358,419	4,469,631	2,888,788

The letter of President Ishizuka also said:

The capital stock of the company outstanding in the hands of the public has received dividends regularly since the organization of the company in 1908 at rates ranging from 6% to the present rate of 10% per annum. The stock sold on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on March 19, 1923 at 112%, which indicates a stock equity of $19,600,000 junior to the total funded debt of the company.

Throughout this letter Japanese currency has been converted at two yen to the United States dollar and the French franc at 5.18 francs to the United States dollar.

Application will be made to list these debenture bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. In offering the bonds the National City Co. states:

"We offer these bonds if, as and when issued and received by us, subject to approval of our counsel, Messrs. Shearman & Sterling New York, and Messrs. McIver, Kauffman, Smith & Yamamoto, Tokyo. Delivery in temporary form is expected on or about April 5, 1923.

(Note: A cable received in Shanghai, May 9, by the local president of the Korean National Association stated: "Oriental Development company bonds failed. Loan cancelled. City company threatens sue us for blocking. No fear.")

Making Europeans and Natives Equal Before the Laws of India

(*From the Mancheuer Guardian*)

A Government of India bill is published, the aim of which is greatly to lessen the racial discrimination that exists in criminal trials. Under the proposals Europeans are deprived of many of their privileges. The Committee, whose report is the basis of the bill, consisted of 16 persons, eight of whom were Indians and eight Europeans, says communication from the India Office. In modification of the existing law it is now proposed:

(a) That any first class magistrate should have jurisdiction over Europeans and that second and third class magistrates should have jurisdiction in cases punishable with fines only, not exceeding Rs.50.

(b) That first-class magistrates and Session Courts should exercise the same powers of sentence in respect of European accused, as they do in the case of Indian accused, except the power to sentence to whipping.

(c) That Sessions Court should have the same jurisdiction when the accused is a European as when he is an Indian—*i.e.*, that the provision requiring offences by a European punishable with death or transportation to be tried exclusively by High Courts should be rescinded.

(d) That the ordinary law as to trial by jury or with assessors in a Sessions Court should apply to Europeans and Indians alike, but that whenever a European or an Indian is triable under the ordinary law by jury, or with the aid of assessors, the jury is to consist of not less than half of the nationality of the accused person, and the assessors to be all of that nationality.

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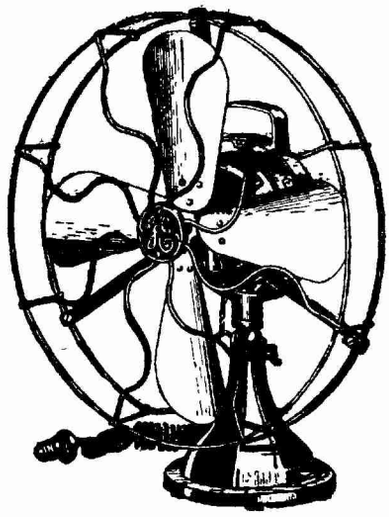

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(e) That any sentence of imprisonment imposed by a magistrate shall be appealable, whether the accused is Indian or European, and any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month imposed by a Sessions Court shall be similarly appealable. Europeans and Indians alike to have the right of appeal against fines exceeding Rs.50 (or exceeding Rs.200 if the case was tried summarily).

Right to Trial by Jury

(f) Although normally a European is to be triable by jury in a Sessions Court only when an Indian would be so triable, a special procedure is to be introduced for cases involving considerations (and such case will include all those in which an Indian is the complainant and a European the accused—or *vice versa*). In these causes if the offence is one which is punishable with six months' imprisonment or more the accused is to have the right of demanding trial in the Sessions Court by a jury consisting of not less than 50 percent of his own nationality, even though such an offence would normally be tried by a magistrate. In cases involving racial considerations, when the offence is punishable with less than six months' imprisonment the accused is to have the right to claim trial by a bench of two first-class magistrates, one a European and the other an Indian. If the two magistrates differ in opinion the record is to be referred to the Sessions judge for decision.

The only point on which the non-official European members of the Committee differed from the recommendations of their colleagues was in urging that all "racial cases" (including those punishable with less than six months' imprisonment) should be tried by jury in a Sessions Court. The Government of India propose to meet this recommendation by providing that any local Government shall have the power to prescribe this method of trial for petty cases in any given district.

(g) Besides the equalisation of the rights of appeal referred to above, it is proposed to provide that in all "racial cases" tried by jury there shall be an appeal on the facts as well as on points of law against both conviction and acquittal (the right of appealing against acquittals being confined to the local government).

Army Offenders

(h) Under the Army Act certain heinous offences committed by a person subject to military law cannot be tried by court-martial unless there is no "competent civil court" within 100 miles. Hitherto a High Court alone has been a "competent court" for this purpose. Under the present proposals Sessions Courts will become "competent courts," but power is to be given to secure the transfer of such cases to a High Court for trial if this is thought expedient. In respect of all other offences the British soldier will under these proposals be in the same position as the British civilian, except that the existing provisions of the law which give power to the military authorities at their option to try such offences by court-martial will be retained unaltered.

Chinese Girl Economist Sails for Europe Alone

Young China in emulating the progressive ways of the West is throwing the ancient traditions of the East to the four winds. Among the passengers sailing on the *Paris* from New York recently is a Chinese girl economist, Dr. Mabel Ping-hua Lee, who although but in her early twenties has already achieved eminence in the field of economic thought.

Dr. Mabel P. Lee, has the distinction of being the first Chinese girl to be honored with the degree of Ph. D. by Columbia University. She studied under the host of authorities on Morningside Heights, including Professors Seligman, Seager, Shephard, and Simkovitch. Her book, "The Economic History of China," is a pioneer study that has been recognized as the authority on the subject. The young Chinese girl scholar who has spent several years in study and research in the United States now returns to her homeland to do her part in the modernization of it. Dr. Lee will spend the next few months in various European countries to visit the landmarks of the old western world on her way back to China

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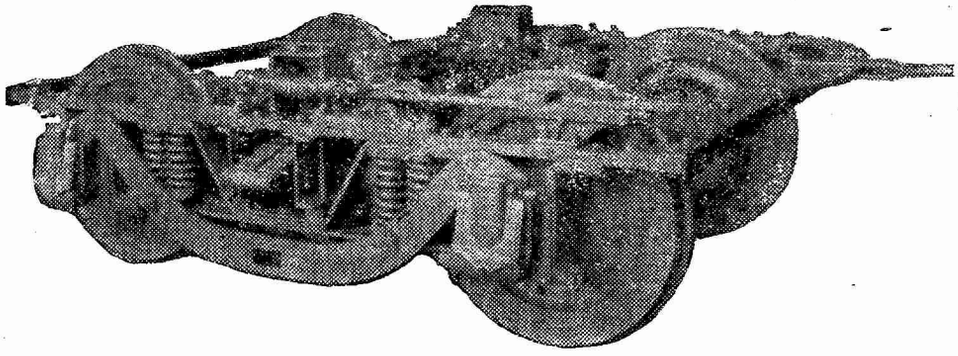

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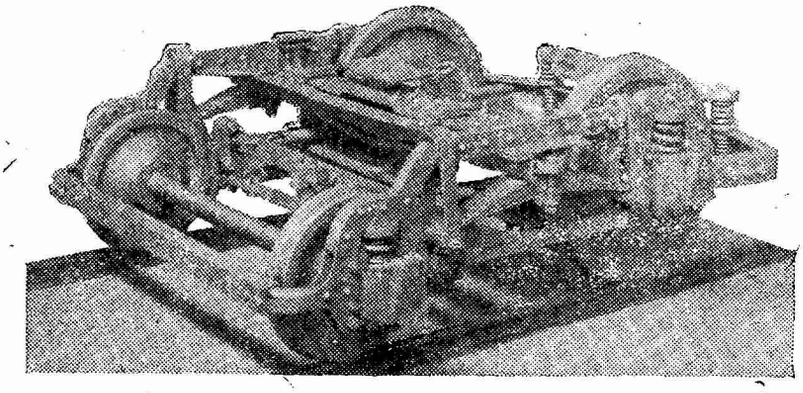

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China's First Agriculture Institute

AN agricultural institute has just been held in the small hsien city of Lin I in the heart of Shantung. It was unique in being the first of its kind, in being a joint affair carried on by the Rev. R. A. Torrey, Jr. and the government officials, and in the keen interest manifested by the farmers who attended. Thru his extensive famine relief work in this and other districts Mr. Torrey has become convinced that Christianity must be made more practical in its expression to the country people, that famines would continue until better economic conditions could be created. He felt that the church must take the lead in seeking to bring about an improvement in economic, and social as well as in the spiritual life of the people and that the development of a self respecting and self supporting church depended upon this.

The plan of gathering the farmer Christians for an agricultural institute, as they were gathered together for Bible classes, was thought of as a preliminary step. It was found that the Agricultural Department of the University of Nanking was willing to cooperate in such an effort. During the relief work a very cordial friendship has been established with the Hsien Magistrate and during a friendly visit the proposed institute was mentioned. It was learned that this official was interested in the improvement of cotton in his district. He was enthusiastic about the proposed gathering and volunteered to assist in making it a success and in contributing towards the necessary expenses. It was thus decided to make the Institute country wide and to invite lecturers from the Government Agricultural College at Tsinan as well as from the University of Nanking.

At the suggestion of the official a committee was formed. The magistrate was made chairman and whole heartedly gave his time and energy to filling the office. Mr. Torrey was made vice-chairman, the head of the Bureau of Lectures on Industries for the Hsien was made secretary and treasurer, and his assistant was made registrar. A reception committee was formed with the chairman and vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the principal of the Government High School, teachers from this school and the head of the Farmers' Mutual Protective Society as members. The local prison official made a most efficient stage manager and teachers from the High School acted as stage hands. The Chief of Police took charge of the exhibition room while the lecturers were off duty. The large Cheng Hwang Temple was loaned for the occasion, two threshing floors were loaned by prominent gentry for the erection of Mr. Torrey's large tent and plowing demonstrations, and a nearby field was loaned for demonstration work by a local farmer. A Chinese talking machine was borrowed to amuse the crowds while waiting for sessions to open and the drum and bugle corps of the government school occupied the intervals between acts during the plays.

The official took it upon himself to send to Tsinanfu and secure over one thousand gin of American cotton seed for distribution to the heads of villages. Mr. Torrey also purchased some four hundred pounds of improved Nanking seed for distribution among the farmers. The Magistrate sent word to the head men of all villages that they should attend the Institute, they were registered, given a pamphlet on the cultivation of foreign cotton and a supply of seed to be tried out in their home fields. Mr. Torrey advertised the meetings among the members of his congregation and prepared entertainment for them during their stay An informal conference was also arranged so that they could meet the lecturers in private and ask questions and discuss their agricultural problems.

Lectures on the value of improved cotton, methods of better cotton cultivation, soil improvement, the importance of the farmer and agriculture, cue cutting, unbinding of feet, the necessity of educating the girls (the last of which were ably handled by a government representative at the special request of the Magistrate), were illustrated by charts and experiments. These lectures were held every morning during the three days, in the tent before an attentive audience of from four to five hundred. While the lectures were being given charts and samples were on exhibition, with men to fully explain them in one of the buildings of the big Taoist Temple. At the end of the lectures demonstrations of plowing and harrowing with American implements adapted to Chinese conditions were given. When the foreign plow drawn by two ordinary Chinese animals easily broke a deep furrow thru the hard sun baked soil of a much trodden threshing floor, excitement ran high.

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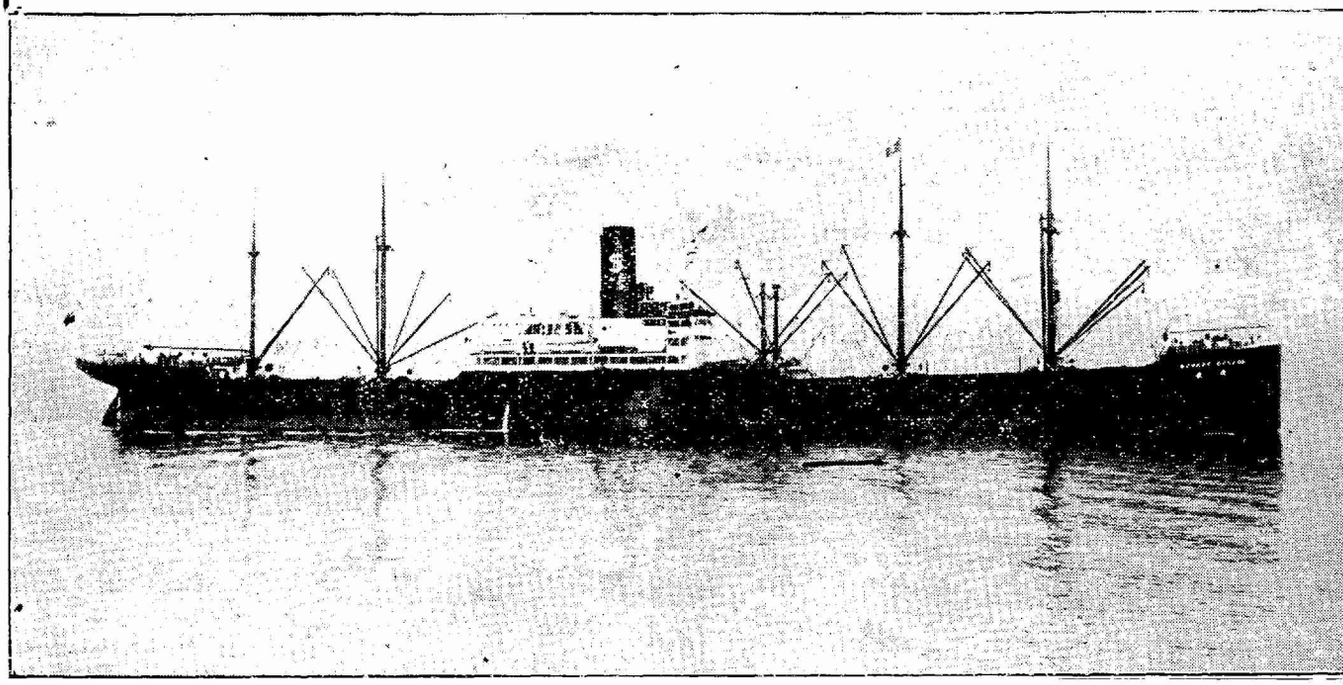

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The visiting lecturers were a representative of the Provincial Bureau of Industries, a professor from the Provincial College of Agriculture and Forestry, one Chinese and two foreign professors from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, the foreign head of the Department of Rural Reconstruction and Agriculture in the International University of Rabandrinath Tagore of Bengal, India, and five students from the University of Nanking one year course in Agriculture.

The afternoons were devoted to demonstrations and plays given by the Nanking students. One play showed the average farmers poor and discouraged over the failure of his cotton to realize a remunerative price on the markets. Their proposal to remedy matters by idolatrous worship is checked by a Christian pastor, who introduces them to the representative of the Nanking University Extension Department. Thru him they learn how to plant and cultivate to secure better results. Thru him they also purchase better seed. As a result the following season their crop brings them such profits as to enable them to buy new clothes and put their sons in school, while their conservative neighbor, who scoffed at the new seed and improved methods sinks deeper into debt. The second play was against the gambling evil. It represented two families closely related. The man of one gambled away his cotton proceeds and then when his mother died during his gambling spree he was overwhelmed. He appealed to the wealthy landlord for assistance in the way of a loan to secure money for the funeral but found that he was to be turned off of the land for thriftlessness. The prosperous happy home of the relative, who worked hard improving every moment and refused to gamble, was a striking contrast. It was to this home the stricken family had to turn in their distress and a reformation on the part of the gambler resulted.

A play in which the lines were spoken rather than sung was a new thing to the people of the district but the crowds listened with rapt attention. The acting was well done and the lines cleverly cast with much of humor and pathos, so that the morals were skillfully driven home. All were so delighted with this phase of the Institute that the Jail Official begged that the plays be given at a nearby fair. He arranged that the actors performing there should retire for part of the day and turn the stage over to the Nanking students. Altho this was a raw country audience of about a thousand men, women and children the same attention and order prevailed and universal delight was expressed.

In the evening several thousand gathered before the theater stage of the big temple to listen to an illustrated lecture on soils, cultivation and fertilization of soils. The same spontaneous order and attention was displayed at this time as at the others. The cordial hospitality of the Magistrate and other officials and gentry of the Hsien could not have been surpassed. From early in the morning till late at night the official was actively engaged introducing the speakers, directing the carrying of the plows from place to place, and helping in every possible manner. He had his wife and the girls and teachers from the government school attend the public performance of the play. He gave two dinners, one for all the parties having a part in the management of the Institute and a private dinner for just the main guests and Mr. Torrey.

The Institute was held just a few days before the cotton planting season and was such a complete success that it is hoped to repeat it in the autumn just after the cotton harvest. The Magistrate contributed two hundred dollars towards the expenses of the Institute and the remainder of the cost was met by Mr. Torrey. Lin I Hsien is seventy li from the railway and the official provided an armed escort and conveyances to take the party to and from the station. As there is another Mission outstation it was decided to hold a day's Institute there. The President of the local Agricultural Society was so enthusiastic about it that the party stayed an extra day. Here again the Cheng Hwang Temple was loaned for the occasion. The lectures as well as the plays were given from the theater stage in the middle of the big court yard before the main temple. The porticos flanking both sides of the court were adorned with recently done pictures vividly portraying the tortures of doomed souls passing thru the Buddhist purgatory. The exhibition matenial was arranged in these porticos, causing a striking contrast between the ancient superstitions that have improverished the masses for so many centuries and the enlightenment that is being brought in thru Christianity and helping them to take hope and press on towards better things in both this life and the next.

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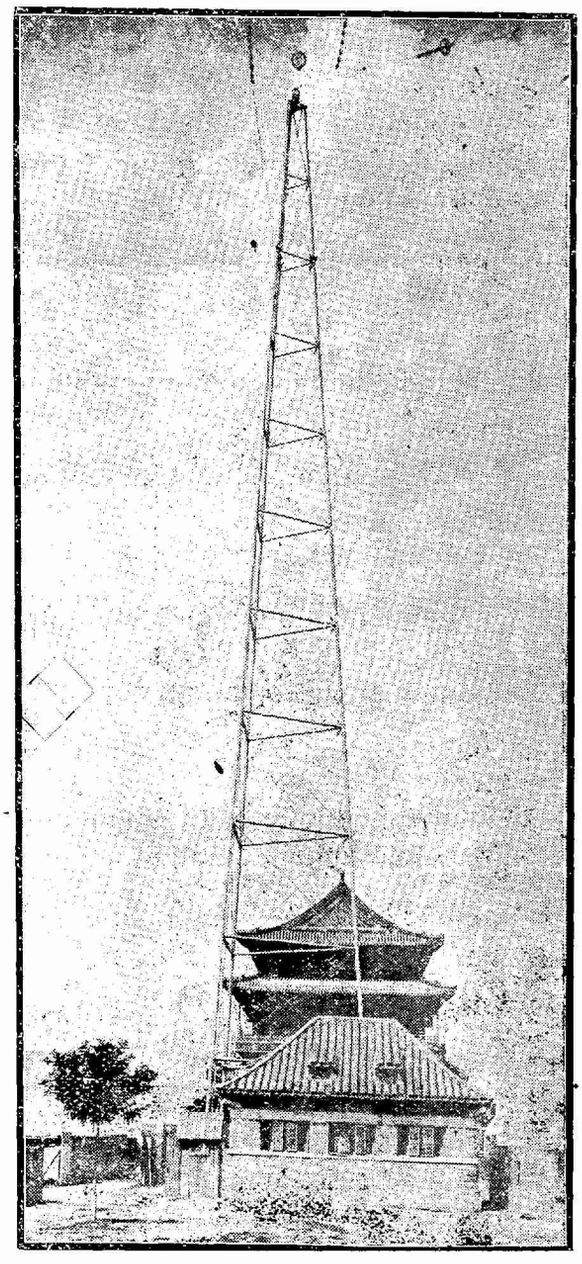

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Chinese Chambers Protest Japanese Radio Monopoly

The following petition was adopted by the Union of Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Peking on April 21, 1923, and was handed to the President and the Premier:

"THE Japanese maliciously intend to take a monopolistic grip on our telegraph communications and to keep our country down and crush our commerce. Your Excellency is respectfully requested to exercise your authority and to strongly repudiate the Japanese demand and instruct the Ministry to erect the Shanghai highpower wireless station immediately in order to prevent further attempts of the Japanese and to save our industry and commerce.

"We take the liberty of calling your attentions to the reports in Chinese and foreign newspapers recently that in the 7th Year of the Republic the Ministry of the Navy entered into an agreement with Mitsui and Company, a Japanese concern, to put up a 500 kilowatt wireless station at Shuang-eh' iao near Tungchow to communicate direct with Japan, Europe and America.

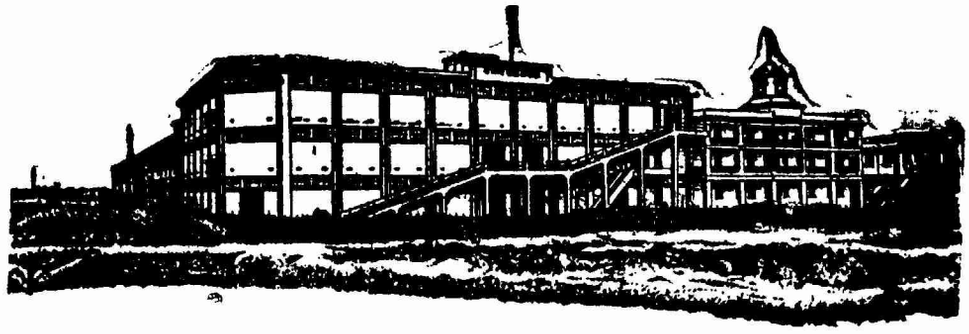
"The Ministry also granted the Japanese for a period of thirty (30) years that our government will not be permitted to allow any one else to erect similar wireless stations. Further the Chinese government is not permitted to erect radio stations itself. In the 10th Year of the Chinese Republic the Ministry of Communications entered into an agreement with the Federal Telegraph Company, an American Corporation, for the erection of the largest station in Shanghai, also Canton, Harbin and Peking, to communicate direct with Europe and America. The Shanghai station will be 1,000 kilo watts, Harbin 600, Peking, and Canton 100 each.

"The Chinese government and the American Company are joint partners for a period of ten (10) years; each party agrees to undertake to raise one-half of the required capital. The Company agreed to raise the Chinese Government's portion, and the money is to be deposited in a bank and only used for the construction of the stations. China will pay back the American Company from the receipts of the stations the part so advanced. The profits are to be equally divided, the capital furnished by the Company for their part is to be paid out of profits. After they have been reimbursed the stations will be the property of the Chinese government. The board of directors will consist of two Americans and two Chinese; the responsibility and interest in the stations are equally shared.

"The Japanese government takes the position that the Chinese and the American agreement violates their monopoly and protested on several occasions to our government demanding the cancelling of the Federal and Chinese contract in order to maintain their 30-year monopoly.

"The main point of the original Japanese agreement is as follows: The Japanese government secretary ordered the Mitsui Company to make this agreement with the Ministry of the Navy. The capital £. 536,000, which was to be raised entirely by the Mitsui Company, and to be repaid from the receipts of the station in payments of 1/30th plus 8% interest annually. Even if the receipts are not sufficient the Japanese Company assumes all responsibility, and the entire management of the station is in the hands of the Japanese for a period of thirty years. Under the pretext of the Japanese assuming the responsibility of payment of capital and interest the Japanese made a supplementary agreement with the Ministry of the Navy that for a period of thirty years the Chinese government must not allow others to erect radio stations, also the Chinese government cannot erect radio stations.

"After this agreement a supplementary agreement was made which alters the terms entirely of the original agreement. The supplement provides that after the station is completed and able to communicate direct with Japan, America and Europe, China will take over the station which she alone will operate, and pay the Mitsui Company 8% per annum for the first ten (10) years and 17,000 yearly on the capital account beginning from the 11th year of the completion of the station for thirty years. The Supplementary Agreement definitely states that the above mentioned terms of the original agreement are null and void. Now that the terms of the original agreement are cancelled the Supplementary Agreement is in force, and according to the Supplementary Agreement after the station is completed China assumes all responsibility and control. Before the station is completed there can be no profit therefore thd monopoly cannot be enforced. After the station is completee



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it is handed over to China, and the Japanese are not concerned with the receipts even if they are large or small, therefore the Japanese cannot claim any monopoly. Under the Supplementary Agreement the monopoly is not established; moreover, at Washington the Nine-Power Treaty declared definitely that no monopoly can exist. The Japanese are one of the Nine Powers who signed that Treaty, the ink of the signatures of the Treaty is not yet dry, yet the Japanese openly disregard it. Is it really true that between nations there is no honor and righteousness?

"It is reported that the Japanese started construction of this station five years ago and they cannot communicate with Europe and America. Since the Japanese commenced building the station many large stations throughout the world were commenced and nearly all are finished. The Portland high-powered station was completed and in operation in one year. The new French station was completed in a little more than one year; the American Long Island station in eighteen months. According to reports of competent engineers the Japanese station is entirely inefficient. Many of the technical points are not in accord with the terms of the agreement and there is absolutely no hope for its completion. Suppose they are unable to finish it in say a period of one hundred years—we cannot erect a radio station during the period of one hundred years. How deceitful and sly the Japanese are—and poisonous are their plans. We can now see their motive for claiming a thirty-year monopoly on a station which they cannot complete. Of course the Japanese are aware that they cannot complete this station, but their object is only to control our telegraph communications and deprive us of our freedom to communicate. It is more to be hated than they are aware of the fact that they have not the ability to complete the station and yet they are attempting to persuade other nations to join them in securing a joint grip on our communications.

"During the time of the Washington Conference the Japanese Government sent a special representative to induce American companies to join with them in order to hamper us. On failing in this they persuaded the French representative to propose a resolution that all communications in China be internationalized by France, Japan, Great Britain and America. Our delegates, Mr. Sze and Mr. Koo, protested against this, and with the assistance of the American delegates the resolution was defeated. We now hear again that Japan is attempting to influence Great Britain and France in a similar manner in order to carry out their intrigue.

"Wireless is one of the most important undertakings of a nation. Through wireless the news of the world's market is secured; the internal and diplomatic policies of a nation are made known; the nationals of America and Europe are using their best efforts to enlarge the scope of radio, and are competing in the building of large stations in order to secure prompt news; therefore the wireless concerns both the commercial trade as well as for Government use. If, unfortunately, the Japanese claim is maintained with a thirty-year period our country cannot have any other means of communication except through this Japanese station. Then they will be able to mutilate our news. Take, for example, the news from China to America that is now passing by way of Japan. News favorable to China's position and development is garbled. The news permitted to go abroad is that in connection with disorders and political quarrels; mutiny of soldiers; changes in the Cabinet; and news regarding the bandits; financial stringency; and the depression of trade; and other news harmful to China, in order that friendly nations may form a very bad opinion of our country, and further that Japan might seize everything in China. They can monopolize our commerce and upset our financial stability. This plan is tens and hundreds of tens times more deceitful than the Twenty-one Demands.

"We, the undersigned, who submit this petition realize this matter concerns the entire future of our country and its commerce. Your Excellency is requested to exercise your authority to strongly repudiate this unreasonable Japanese demand and instruct the Ministries to commence the erection of the Shanghai high-powered station contracted for by the Federal Telegraph Company with the Ministry of Communications in order to prevent any further attempt on the part of the Japanese. After the Shanghai Station is established the Japanese poisonous claim for a thirty-year monopoly ceases and falls by itself.

As this concerns the future of the entire telegraph administration, and to facilitate news and commercial industrial traffic, we report on this matter accordingly, and respectfully request that Your Excellency will issue an order to us that we may know what course to follow.

Note: A summary of the foregoing has been referred to all Chinese Chambers of Commerce by the Chambers in Peking.

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24-436

Men and Events

Stuart Jamieson Fuller, American Cousul-General at Tientsin, will be Consul-General at Yokohama, in succession to the late George H. Scidmore, is reported but not confirmed.

Thomas M. Knight, formerly connected with the Sun Maid Raisins Growers, is now associated with the F. and E. Soter Tobacco Corporation of China, according to an announcement made recently.

R. MacKay of L.C. Gillespie and Sons, Hankow, and R. W. French of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed on Saturday, May 5, for America by way of Suez, on the *S. S. Hakozaki Maru*.

According to a notice, H. E. Page will act as manager for the International General Electric Company, Inc., 15 Robinson Road, Shanghai, during the absence of W. M. States, manager, who has departed on long leave.

The following cablegram was received today from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.:—"Production continues highest known in nation's history; labor shortage still continues with wage increases general; prices will probably rise some in view of wages and raw materials increase."

The American Woman's Club planned to hold a garden party at the home of Mrs. Harold Dollar, on the afternoon of Friday, May 11, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman, and niece, Miss Schurman, who were expected to arrive in Shanghai this week. Mrs. Schurman and niece expect to depart for America on Saturday, May 12.

In honor of Admiral Anderson, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Dr. J. G. Schurman, United States Minister to China, General Ho Feng-lin; the local Defence Commissioner, and Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will give a reception at 4 o'clock on Saturday May 12, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

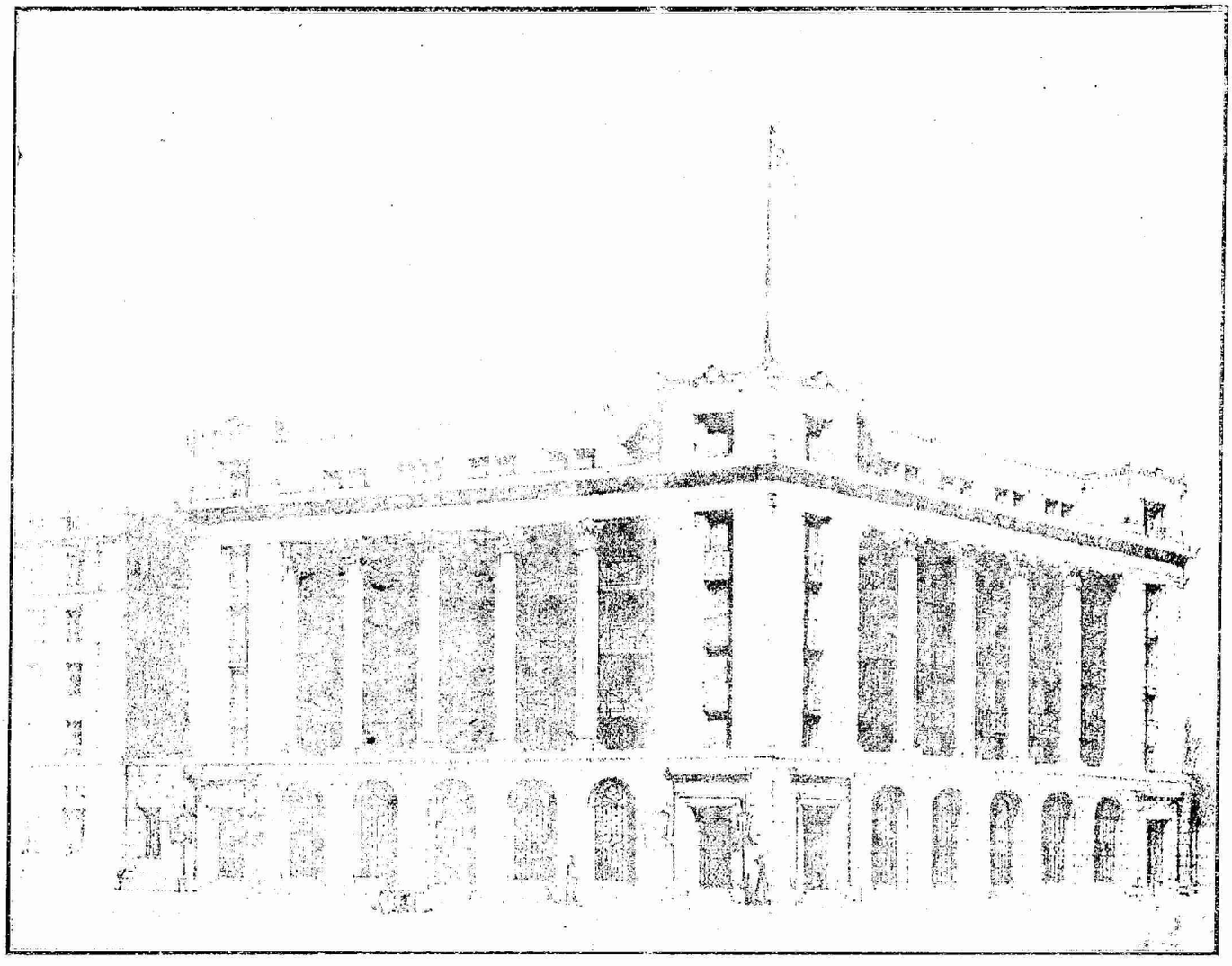
Frederick Moore, counsellor of the Japanese Foreign Office was in Shanghai for a few days last week on his way through North China where he expected to visit in Peking, Tientsin and other cities. Mr. Moore was for several years correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Peking and later a contributor to magazines in the United States and correspondent for American papers during the European War.

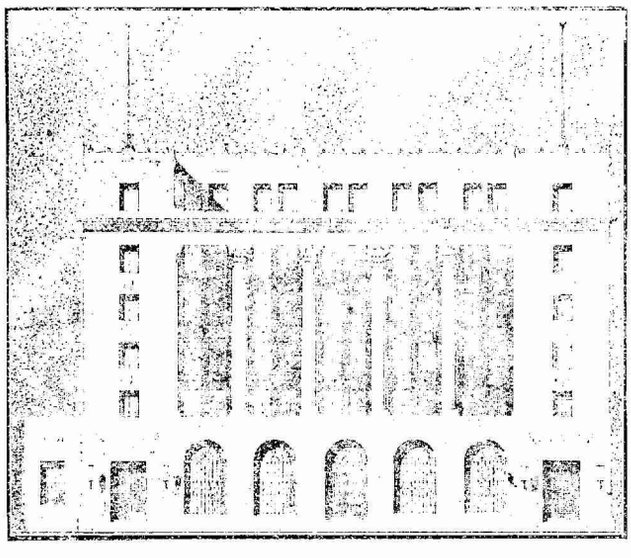
Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman will be guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by the American University Club on Monday, May 14, 12:30 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road, Shanghai. H. Y. Moh, president of the club will preside. All those desiring to attend are asked to communicate with Robert Mishler, 3 Canton Road, secretary of the organization. Ladies are also included in the invitations issued to members.

The Rogers Bill, which is the Bill whose aim is to raise the consular standards of ranking, and tended to stabilize and combine the work of the diplomatic and consular services, making particularly the rank of Ministers open to efficient representatives of the consular as well as the diplomatic service, is shelved, according to a report from Washington. This Bill after passing the House of Representatives was shelved in the Senate because of pressure of business, during the closing sessions of that body. It must, perforce be reintroduced at the next Congress.

A party of American newspaper men arrived in Shanghai last week aboard a private yacht on a cruise of the Far East and the South Seas. E. W. Scripps, president of the Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate which controls a large number of newspapers in the United States, heads the party; Robert P. Scripps, his son and Mrs. Scripps; N. D. Cochran of the *News Bee*, (Toledo,) Ohio; Professor W. S. Thompson of Miami University, Dr. L. C. Cornell, Miss Margaret Culbertson, Miss Dorothy Cochran and Messrs. Ewing and Elfstrom, secretaries. The party left Newport News through the Panama Canal to San Diego, stopping at West Indies, Cristobol and Colon. So far, Mr. Scripps stated the trip had been most successful. After leaving Shanghai the party will probably proceed to Hongkong, Manila, then travel southward through the various islands of the Philippine archipelago, thence to Java, Sumatra and to the islands of the South seas, before returning to the United States. Reports that members of the party had been captured in the Shantung train bandit raid have proven erroneous.

New Socony Building at Hankow





The pictures shown herewith are from the architect's plans of the new building to be constructed by the Standard Oil Company in Hankow. The building will have a floor space of about 45,000 square feet. The upper three floors will contain seven apartments which will be used as living quarters for the company's staff. The lower three floors will be used as offices. The sides of the building fronting on Ewo Road and the Bund will have granite facades. Two elevators are to be installed, in accordance with the plans, and the building will be heated throughout by steam. Every modern convenience will be put into the edifice which will rank as one of Hankow's finest structures. Construction will start next Fall or Spring and a year will be required for completion. Elliott W. Hazzard of Shanghai is the architect.

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Miss Jane Addams in China

Miss Jane Addams

Miss Jane Addams, America's most noted woman leader and outstanding for her world citizenship as well, has spoken to crowded houses on several occasions in Shanghai during the last week. Miss Addams spent from May 3 to 10 in Shanghai, save for a two days trip to Hangchow, and is now en route to Peking. She has been absent from America since last autumn, when she attended the Women's International Congress and the League of Nations meeting in Geneva, and has spent most of the intervening time in the Orient. So closely does Miss Addams keep in touch, however, with current issues, that she spoke to the Community Church on Sunday afternoon on "Public Opinion in America on the League of Nations," claiming that foreign residents of Shanghai because of their detachment may make an impartial and, therefore valuable study of the League of Nations on its own merits and not on partisan grounds.

Miss Addams' one appearance before the general community was at a mass meeting held at the Carlton Theatre on Wednesday, May 9, at six o'clock, when she spoke on "Some Phases of Internationalism." The meeting was called by the women's organizations of Shanghai. The committee in charge was composed of Mrs. H. G. Simms for the British Women's Association, Dr. Anne Fearn and Miss Viola Smith (chairman) for the American Woman's Club, Mrs. Carlton Lacy for the American Association of University Women, Mrs. T. K. M. Siao for the Shanghai Women's Club, Mrs. George Hsu for the Shanghai Women's Rights League, Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. S. M. Woo, Mrs. E. L. Marsh and Miss Rosalee Venable for the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. T. Funatsu for the Japanese Women's Club, Frau G. Mueller and Fraulein Dr. Wachsmut for the German Women's Club, Mme. Grobois representing the French and Mme. Grosse and Mrs. Stone-Deschuizsky representing the Russian women of the community.

News from South China

E. Amou will succeed E. Fugita as Japanese Consul-General in Canton. Mr. Amou is expected in Canton May 12, while Mr. Fugita will depart for Japan May 15 to take up a post in the Japanese Foreign Office.

General Hsu Chung-chi of the Cantonese Army, whose men have just changed posts with those of General Li Lieh-chun, his men leaving while Li's go to Fukien, is sending some of his men back to Canton from Swatow.

The Cantonese will demonstrate their respect for Dr. Sun Yat-sen May 5 when they will parade in honor of the second anniversary of the inauguration of their prominent citizen as president of the constitutionalist government in Canton.

W. R. M'D Parr has succeeded A. H. Harris as commissioner of customs at Canton. Mr. Harris has departed for England and will not return to China for some time, he having served with the Chinese Government for more than forty years and retiring on pension.

The South China Development Syndicate, Ltd., an American firm in Shameen, was visited by police in the French concession upon hearing that it was selling cartridge shells April 23. The case was dismissed by the American Consulate-General, however, upon statement of the firm

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manager that the empty shells were among the old brass bought by the firm.

Yeh Kung-chao, a Cantonese prominent in Peking politics and a former minister of communications of the Peking government, is now in South China. He is being requested to remain in Canton to assist Dr. Sun Yat-sen Mr. Yeh has had several conferences with Dr. Sun relative to matters of public interest, and he may after all accept the appointment as chief of finance under the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Canton may soon have a local baseball league. The Chinese have a team and the Americans are also having one. The Japanese team is in process of organization. Lately there have been several games between the all-Americans and the sailors of the two gunboats here, *U. S. S. Helena* and the *U. S. S. Pampanga*. The Chinese team is at present somewhat weakened because of the absence of their best players who are representing China on the Chinese baseball team at the Far Eastern Olympiad.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, a former premier of the Peking government and one of the ablest Cantonese young men before the public eye, is now in Canton and will probably cancel his trip to The Hague where he was to serve as one of the judges of the International Court of Justice. Dr. Wang, like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, believes in working for re-unification through peaceful means and that China is too big a country for any one leader to dominate and that only a co-operation of all leaders will bring peace and order out of the present chaos in China.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., with head office at Hongkong, has bought the lands and buildings of the Canton Agricultural Experiment Station from the Canton government against the opposition of the members of faculty and student body of the Agricultural College with which the station is affiliated. The government, because of its financial difficulty, had to resort to this measure. The students and all thinking citizens regret exceedingly that such important institutions as the agricultural college and experiment station will have to suffer on account of shortage of funds mostly due to internecine warfare unnecessarily brought about by Peking and those who believe that they will be profitable by following the orders of Peking. The Bank of Canton is trying to resell the property at an upset price of $850,000.

H. W.

Canton, April 29, 1923.

Foreign and Chinese Comment on Shantung Outrage

A state of intense indignation exists among the foreign and Chinese people according to the various press comments on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway outrage when the express train was derailed by bandits on the morning of Sunday, May 6, between the stations of Shakwan and Lincheng, within the Shantung border, and thirty-six foreigners and some 200 Chinese passengers were taken captive, including men and women mostly from Shanghai enroute to points in North China. The express train was approaching a flat agricultural district when it was derailed, owing to bandits having removed fish-plates, which caused the rails to disconnect when the train passed over them. The passengers were rudely awakened by the sudden stoppage of the train, following which they were ordered from the coaches amidst pistol shots and bayonets. The captives were marched off to the surrounding hills, attired in their night clothes. The list of foreigners traveling on the express train were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Verea, M. Bembe, A. L. Zimmerman, V. Haimovitch, G. D. Musso, Miss Caralti, Y. H. Yang, Mr. Hong, Leon Friedman, J. A. Henley, R. Pinger, E. Pinger, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. and Master Allen, Miss L. T. Aldrich, Miss MacFadden, Miss Schonberg, Mr. Heinz, Miss E. Fleming, Mrs. Seaton, L. Elias, Theo Saphiere, E. Gensburger, and F. Elias, Mr. Day, Mr. Chen, Mr. Jacobsen, L. C. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pinger, Mr. Chwang, and J. B. Powell. R. H. Rowlatt is also said to have been on the train.

It is difficult to find among various comments made in the foreign and Chinese papers any one press opinion which does not hold the viewpoint that this is one of the gravest happenings which has taken place in China for a long period of time. Other bandit outrages have been relegated to the background due to the wide number of nationalities involved and due to the large number of foreigners taken captive. The *North China Daily News* in commenting on the

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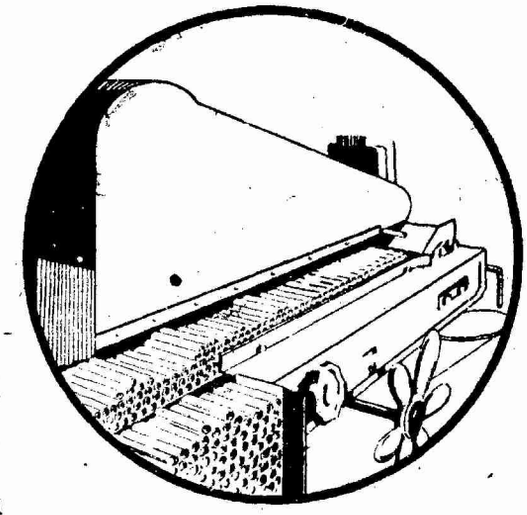

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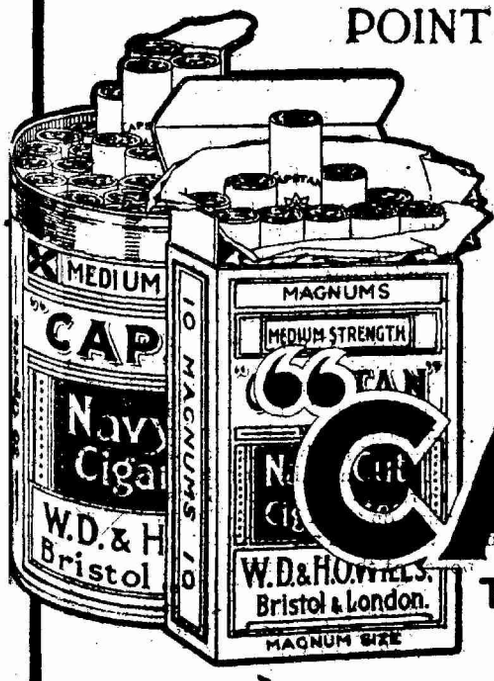

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outrage had to say that "whoever the outlaws were and whatever their ulterior motive, the moral is the same. A disgraceful outrage has been committed on one of the greatest highways of China; an unoffending foreign traveller has been foully murdered and others have been hounded away in little more than their night clothes into their captors' hill retreats.

"It has long been known to those who have first-hand acquaintance with republican China that she has no care for the safety of her sons and daughters and recks not what they suffer from bandits and soldiers, cheated by officials of their pay, who are as bad as bandits. And now it goes forth to the world that this same republican China is so far lost to all sense of international responsibility and the common usage of civilized countries that she cannot protect foreigners travelling on their lawful business on her chief railways; and that her central and provincial Governments, for all they maintain amongst them probably the largest standing army in the world, are so effete and useless that not one of them can raise a finger to preserve peace and order where any handful of recusants flies the Jolly Roger."

The *Shanghai Times* in commenting on the incident had the following to say:

"Peking is impotent to assert its authority over military leaders and their rabbles, on the pay list or disbanded; the so-called Government in Peking is unable to obtain from the provinces the revenues to which it is entitled and which are essential if the administration is to be carried on efficiently; the President is unable to do more than say that the country is in a state of transition and the alien must be patient. We think the foreign Powers have exercised greater patience in regard to China than in respect to any other land, and that the time has come when they should either insist on China fulfilling her obligations in the treaty ports and along the principal lines of communication or openly stating that she is unable to do this, in which case the foreigners should take the task into their own hands, for no foreign government is prepared to tell its nationals that they should quit the country and bear the attendant losses. The Chinese merchant and industrialist wants the foreign merchant, a large body of Chinese students avow their need of foreign instructors, an increasing number of what are loosely called "the masses" realize that the foreigner in the country means greater prosperity to them."

Dr. Vallet, editor of *L'Echo de Chine*, French newspaper published in Shanghai, writes editorially in the issue of May 10, concerning the bandit raid: "The *accident* at Lincheng, as Chinese officials did not fail to call the horrible act of brigands who derailed the express train to plunder, will bear its fruits. Foreign Powers, ceasing to make grimaces behind one another's backs, for the benefit of those scarecrows in oiled paper who pretend to govern China or its provinces when in reality they but laugh at all foreigners both collectively and separately, are finally going to wake up and make it be understood by their joint action that the time of playing with the lives of their nationals is ended and that it is necessary from today on to render account."

The writer goes on to assert that Foreign Powers have taken the wrong course. The Chinese have divided them to rule them. The leaders of China, one day bandits and the next government officials, shed only crocodile tears over outrages against foreigners.

The French editorial concludes: "That which happened Sunday at Lincheng, will be the occurrence of next Sunday wherever you wish, at Ichang, Tongkin, Chengchu or at Peitaiho, and the only guilty ones will be the foreigners themselves who, to serve petty personal interests, are not ageed to act together at a favorable opportunity."

The *Shun Pao*, (Shanghai) May 7, one of the leading Chinese daily newspapers in expressing their opinion on the Shangtung outrage had the following to say regarding same:

"The Chinese government has lost much of its prestige in the eyes of the foreign countries. The political situation has led to repeated warnings while the financial situation has been adversely criticised. The activities of the brigands are going from bad to worse as we have witnessed in the unparalleled case of looting on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. How can a government with such a record stand?

"It has been the policy of the Tuchuns to seek their self-aggrandisement at the expense of the people, and they have not achieved anything in the suppression of brigandage. But they have shielded themselves under the expedient measure of recruiting the looters, thinking that by doing so the number of looters would be reduced while the numerical strength of their forces would be increased.

"Expediences of this kind are useless beyond transitory purposes for the temptation of securing jobs in the army by beginning with looting is very strong. The tragedy on the Tsinpu Railway is not to be treated as the last incident of the kind if drastic measures are not taken for dealing with cases

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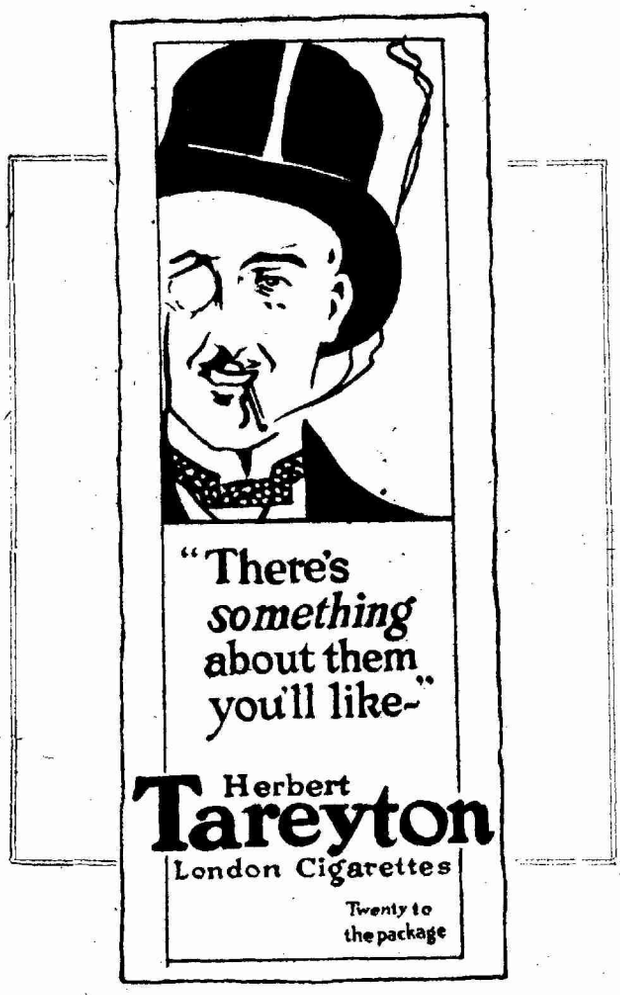

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of brigandage. We are not yet informed of the exact measures that will be adopted by the authorities of Shantung in dealing with the present case but unless the work of effecting the release of the captives is done expeditiously, the Government will have very little prestige left, to say nothing of the grave dangers that lie ahead."

"If the present condition exists, I am afraid after a few years there will be but two alternatives; either foreign soldiers will be scattered all over China or banditry prevail in the nation. From now on if we do not wake up and work out some way to prevent this terrible condition, what is the use of talking patriotism. What is the use of living as a man!" is the comment made by a writer in the *Journal of Commerce* (Shanghai,) of May 8. He went on to say "the wholesale robbing of the Tientsin-Pukow train with two or three hundred passengers carried away as hostages and some killed is the worst disaster which ever happened in China committed by bandits. What is the use of the militarists to have large numbers of soldiers if they cannot exterminate the bandits in the nation. We have read telegrams regarding disbandment of soldiers, but can find no report as to how many rifles were returned from the disbanded soldiers. Most of the bandits are former government soldiers, when recruited they are soldiers and if disbanded they are bandits, so there is no way to see the difference between a soldier and a bandit."

"In spite of the disturbances China has been able to hold her own position because of her international prestige. This prestige has increased on account of her participation in the European war and of the friendly attitude assumed towards her by the Powers at the Washington Conference. But this prestige should be forfeited thru the indiscretion of her authorities. What the government has done in recent times only is that which strongly impairs its international prestige. Her international obligations have not been met while her administrative affairs are in a stagnant condition. The opium suppression has been nominal and the talk of international control has been freely indulged. Now comes the tragedy of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway where a whole train has been robbed, creating thereby an international sensation detrimental to China. We understand that out of a total of more than 300 passengers, only six foreigners and twenty-three Chinese had escaped the rest having been taken as captives. We also learn that one foreigner and three Chinese had been shot and that two Chinese had been severely wounded. This is indeed shocking news and we bear in mind the fact that the Tsinpu Railway is one of the nation's principal highways. We understand that urgent requests have been addressed to the Military Governor of Shangtung for immediate help to suppress the brigandage and that he has turned a deaf ear to these appeals. This is indeed a case of glaring irresponsibility.

"Among the Military parties the Chihli clique is most ambitious and one of its magnates is aspiring to the presidency. But it has shown its incompetence by being unable to maintain peace and order within the provinces over which it exercises immediate jurisdiction, namely Chihli, Shantung and Honan. We have failed to see of what use are the positions of High Inspection Commissioners when in time of peace they cannot stop the growth of brigandage and in times of emergency they are unable to take remedial measures. With a government that is rising in corruption and with the militarists capable of doing nothing else except extorting money from the government, while the vital question of maintaing peace and order in the country is neglected, China's prestige cannot but suffer a very severe setback. If China's position is to be saved, now is the time for the people themselves to get together in order to solve her problems of national self preservation." The foregoing comment was made by the *Sin Wan Pao* in its issue of May 8.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 3. Berlin report says Reparation offer will be 30,000,000 Gold marks, and France intends to proclaim a Rheinish Republic immediately.——Political Committee at Lausanne Conference take a grave turn as Civil Governor of Constantinople warns Franco-Turkish relations are unfriendly.

May 4. Berlin offer is ridiculed as woefully inadequate, is report from London, regarding Reparations offer.——London report says United States and Great Britain will not compete in Naval Gun race and American units plan to increase range on Britain's assurance.——Admiral Dewey's Day fete at Manila ends in disaster, and more casualities occur than in battle twenty-five years ago.

May 5. Washington report says United States experts are puzzled by Great Britain's naval policy which means that Britain's plan is to return to her traditional basic policy.—to New regulations concerning liquor on ships will go in—effect on June 10 instead of June 15.

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Capitalisme and Socialism
The Future of Russo American Relations
The Proletarian Reconstruction of Russia
(Collected articles)
Code of Labor Laws

May 5th, 1923

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May 6. Paris report says France will stick to her 1921 sum as the minimum on reparations, as £6,600,000,000 is the basis of discussion and "C" Bonds may be remitted if debts are cancelled.——Lausanne report says the Turk policy is again near deadlock as Angora objects to five year transitory regime and Ismet is obdurate.

May 8. French Note to Germany is a comprehensive document and refuses to entertain German proposals while the resistance in the Ruhr continues.——Weakness in crude rubber market is accounted for by difficulties of small firm of dealers in Colombo, whose failure is now announced, losses estimated at about £30,000, according to London report.

May 9. Athens report says Greeks are now thinking of renewing war on Turks.——Washington report says Secretary of States Hughes is indignant over Shangtung bandit outrage and is decided to take drastic action.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market, during the past week, has been quiet and prices moved within a narrow margin with the net result of a decline of Tls. 0.75 as compared with that of last week. The adjustment in values has tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on the Bull side and a greater inclination to await developments.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future developments of the market from the general economic situation. Any improvement in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, undoubtedly be readily responded to by the market. Although prices showed a total decline of about Tls. 5.—since the high level, the question remains as to whether this decline is fully discounted by the very material recession in business which is now following in the wake of the unsettled political condition of the country. On the whole, we feel that caution in trading must be recommended.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady, prices advanced some one to two taels as compared with last week. At the close of the week, the tendency was firm with trading showing a little improvement. 10,000 bales in all counts has been booked for export and 1,500 bales direct booking with our Domestic Mills.

Liverpool, May 2, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot.....14.97 Pence
" " July ..... 14.23 "
" " October.....13.13 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 3, 1923.

New York Market:—July.....25.69 Cents
October .....23.78 "
December .....23.35 "
January .....23.06 "
March.....23.02 "
Spot .....27.15 "
Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, May 3, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 529 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, May ..... " 409 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot.....	Tls.	40.50
Shanghai, Spot.....	"	36.50
M-ginned, Spot	"	36.50
Taichong, Spot.....	"	38.00
Shensi, Spot.	"	39.50

Market:—*Steady*

Big Contract Granted to Westinghouse Co.

The Westinghouse Electric International Co., with offices at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, have received the following cable from NewYork, dated May 2:

"The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. has just concluded a contract with the Virginian Railways for the complete electrification of 215 miles of track including grades of two percent. This contract involves the construction of the most powerful locomotives ever contemplated. Each electric locomotive will weigh 600 tons. The total contract including a 50,000 k. w. power house amounts to G. $15,000,000. This is one of the largest contracts for railway electrification ever concluded and follows a G. $6,000,000 contract closed in 1922 for the electrification of the Chilean Government railways by the same company."

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 2nd, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After rising to 33 7/16d., on India and China buying, the London price of silver yesterday receded to 32 1/8 on sales by China. The closing quotation is 1/4d. higher than last week. Our official quotation for T/T on London followed silver to 3/2 3/4d. and is to-day 3/2 1/2d. i. e. 1/4 higher than on the date of our last circular. With a fair amount of Export paper offering our Exchange Market ruled steady to firm, until to-day, when the open market shows signs of easiness and a tendency to come in line with official quotations. Most of the silver arriving has been sent to the Mints in exchange for Chinese Dollars. Our stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars reported at $42,300,000, marks a record, and an increase in the last week of $3,210,000.

About Tls. 5,000,000 value of silver is due to arrive before the 10th May.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,298,000 an increase of Tls. 368,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 42,300,000 an increase of $ 3,210,000.

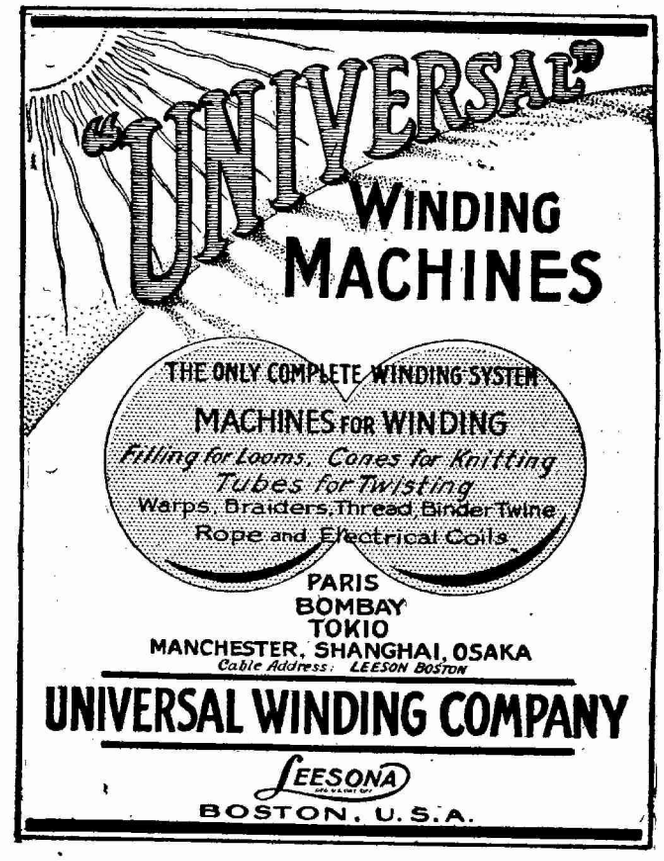
Estimated value Tls. 54,754,000 as against Tls. 54,569,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for April	Thursday April 26	Friday April 27	Saturday April 28	Monday April 30	Tuesday May 1st	Wednes. May 2nd
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.791	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2 1/8	3/2 3/4	3/2 1/2
D/Dtn. ,,	—	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 5/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4	3/2 3/4	3/3	3/2 3/4
T/T India	233.750	234 3/4	234 3/4	234 1/4	236 1/4	238 1/2	237
T/T France	1,103.125	1085	1095	1085	1100	1110	1105
T/T N. Y.	73.364	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/8	75	74 1/8
T/T H'kong	73 937	74	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	66.494	66 1/8	66 1/4	66 3/4	66 1/4	66 5/8	66 1/4
T/T Batavia	189.500	190 1/8	190 1/8	190 1/2	193	194 1/2	193
T/T Straits	74.666	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	72 3/4	73 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Ord, D/A	3/3.791	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4 1/8	3/4 3/4	3/4 1/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/5	3/4 3/4
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.291	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/5	3/5 1/4	3/5
4m/s B/F. 4m/s D/A, D/P	1,154.125	1135	1145	1135	1150	1160	1155
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.260	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79	78 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	78	78	78	79	79 1/2	79

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	April 26	April 27	April 28	April 30	May 1st	May 2nd
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard (925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32 1/2	32 5/8	32 1/16	33 5/16	32 1/16
†N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 67 5/8	G. $. 67 1/2	G. $. 67 1/4	G. $. 67 3/4	G. $. 68 3/8	G. $. 67 3/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 317.40	Tls. 316.80	Tls. 315.80	Tls. 313.80	Tls. 315.40	Tls. 315.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.30	72.20	72.175	72.20	72.1625	72.1875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2 1/2%	3 1/2%	4%	4 1/2%	4%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 68.77
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T 142,000
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	2%	New York on London	T/T 464 1/8
,, 4	2%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 5/16
,, 6	2 1/4%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 5/16



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New Books and Publications

Journalism in China

The Journalism of China, by Don D. Patterson. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Bulletin: 1922.

IN the flock of books written each year during the last score or more of years on China, we have been told that China is a nation of vast possibilities, containing huge resources many of which are as yet untapped, undeveloped. We have been given mere passing glimpses of the beginnings of printing or the invention of type. Such were not of paramount interest. Because of such belief, we find the fountain of Journalism as yet practically untouched. Of all life in China the journalism of the land is probably the least known of all professions, that is to the foreigner and to the majority of Chinese.

Therefore, when a publication appears devoted in its entirety to the *Journalism of China* our latent interest in the subject is quickly aroused. The author of this pleasing monograph is Mr. Don D. Patterson, for three years financial editor and business manager of the *Weekly Review*, and now assistant professor of Journalism in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, of which school he is an alumnus. During his residence in Shanghai Mr. Patterson, gathered the material which he has now combined into a bulletin.

The present book has combined all that has been previously written concerning the history of Chinese printing from the earliest traces until the present. Detailed information is added concerning the origin and development of modern Chinese journalism, laws of the press, and the organization of the present-day newspapers. Some attention is also given to the foreign press in China and to journalistic education.

At the end there is given comments on the future of the profession in China, and a list of all Chinese newspapers, magazines and trade journals.

The bulletin contains several illustrations of buildings and equipment of several of the leading Shanghai Chinese dailies, as well as reproductions of pages from these journals. A photograph is also included of the first class of journalism in China, at St. John's University, 1921-1922, which was conducted by Mr. Patterson.

Maurice E. Votaw.

St. John's University, Shanghai, May 4, 1923.

U. S. Foreign Trade Shows Further Increase

Latest figures of the foreign trade of the United States indicate that the fiscal year 1923, which ends with the month of June, will show larger totals than in the fiscal year 1922 despite the doubts which had been expressed as to the buying power of other countries or quantities of merchandise which they would be able to send us.

The *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York reports that imports for the six months of the fiscal year 1923 show an increase of 43 percent over the corresponding period of 1922, while the export record for the seven months for which figures are available shows an increase of about 5 percent when compared with the corresponding months of last year, but in the single month of January, the latest for which details are available, the gain is 20 percent, when compared with the same month of last year.

The increase in November imports occurs in merchandise arriving from every grand division, while the January exports show increases to all the grand divisions except Asia. From Europe, whose buying and selling power had been a matter of especial interest, the imports of November, the latest month for which details are yet available, show a total of $95,000,000, against $70,000,000 in the same month of last year. In exports to Europe the January figures, the latest recorded, totaled $190,000,000 against $149,000,000 in the same month of last year.

This increase in the imports from and exports to Europe occurs in the record of nearly all the European countries except Russia. From the United Kingdom the November imports are $11,000,000 in excess of those in the same month of last year, from Germany an increase of $4,000,000, Belgium 1½ million dollars, Netherlands 1¼ million dollars, Sweden nearly $3,000,000, Norway $1,000,000, and Italy $1,000,000 though the total from France is about 1½ million dollars below the same month of the preceding year. The January exports to the United Kingdom show an increase of $18,000,000 over January of last year, to France an increase of 5½ million dollars, Italy $6,000,000, Netherlands 2½ million dollars, Belgium $3,000,000, and to Germany an increase of 2¼ million dollars, comparing January, 1923, with the same month of 1922.

In the trade with the non-European world the imports of November, the latest month for which details are available, show from Cuba an increase of $7,000,000, from Canada $6,000,000, from Argentina $4,000,000, Brazil $3,000,000, India $4,000,000 Japan $12,000,000, and China $7,000,000. Exports to Canada in January show an increase of $12,000,000, to Cuba $5,000,000. to Argentina $3,000,000, Brazil 1½ million dollars, and China $1,000,000. To Japan, India, and New Zealand the January 1923 export figures are less than in the same month of last year, the fall off in exports to Japan being extremely heavy, dropping from $28,000,000 in January 1922 to 13½ million dollars in January 1923.

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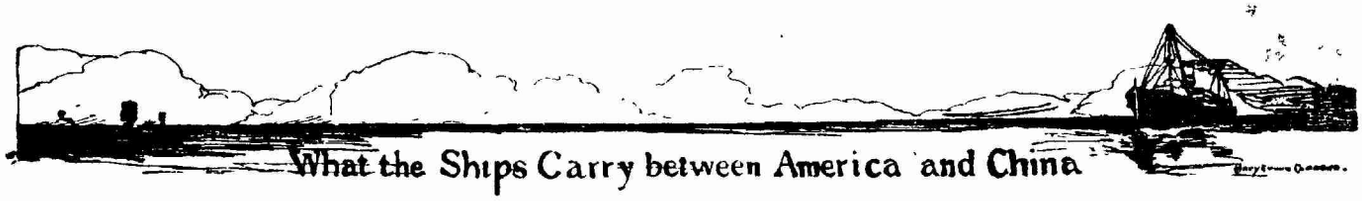


What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Apr. Tls. 1.22 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Muncaster Castle, April 9.

To Boston.

Antimony, Regulus ...	Pls.	840
Nutgalls	,,	525
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	113,419

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Honan .	Pls.	0.56
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	1,260
Hides, Buffalo	,,	689
Hides, Cow	,,	1,446
Nutgalls	,,	744
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	168
Wool, Sheep's	,,	617
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	25,837

S. S. City of Melbourne, from U. S. A., April 5.

Waterproof Cloth.....	Yds.	510
Iron Anvils.....	Pls.	25
Iron Tubes.....	,,	565
Iron Tube Fittings	,,	90
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	2,149
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	290
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	1,095
Glue.....	,,	85
Grease	,,	190
Gum, Arabic	,,	9
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	1,100
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ...	,,	445
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	22
Paper, Wrapping	,,	8
Pitch	,,	83
Soap.....	,,	9
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	989
Tobacco, Prepared....	,,	4
Bells.....	Pcs.	96
Motor-cars	,,	17
Motor-trucks	,,	16
Oilcloth	,,	800
Shoes.....	Pairs	215
Files.....	Doz.	1,000
Shirts.....	,,	205
Cigarettes.....	Mille	29,100
Oil, Lubricating.....Galls.		33,574
Oil, Unclassed.....	,,	2,880
Turpentine	,,	100
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 224.....Hk. Tls.		37,169

S. S. West Coyote, from U. S. A, April 4.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	600
Wood Shavings.....	,,	222
Timber:		
Softwood Rough Hewn Sup.ft.		53,780
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....Sup. ft.		
Softwood Clear.. Sup. ft.		13.044
Softwood, Merchantable.....Sup. ft.		67,207

S. S. Victorioue, from U. S. A, April 4.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,700	Pls.	6,171
Carbon, Black	,,	183
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	8,085
Wax, Paraffin	,,	4,958

S. S. West Jessup, from U. S. A., April 6.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	15,000
Timber :		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn.....Sup. ft.		1,049,778
Softwood, Clear..Sup. ft.		55,776
Softwood, Merchantable.....Sup. ft.		151,165

S. S. Grace Dollar, from U. S. A., April 5.

Tinned Plates, Plain...	Pls.	254
Calcium, Carbide of...	,,	17
Wax, Paraffin	,,	6,657
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	48,324

S. S. Havre Maru, from U. S. A., April 5.

Cotton Velveteens....	Yds.	6,158
Embroidery Cotton....	Pls.	67

S. S. Muncaster Castle, from U. S. A., April 6.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	533
Iron Tubes	,,	1,346
Iron Tubes Galvanized.	,,	812
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,268
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,754
Cheese	,,	12
Flour, Corn.....	,,	65
Leather, Enamelled ...	,,	2
Leather, Sole.....	,,	22
Oil, Castor, Medicinal .	,,	6
Paper, Writing.....	,,	159
Starch	,,	15
Stearine	,,	17
Tinfoil	,,	5
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Machinery.....	Hk. Tls.	16,360

S. S. President McKinley, from U. S. A., April 7.

Oil, Lubricaitng.....	Galls	4,870

S. S. West Kader, from U. S. A., April 7.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls	17 715

S. S. Horaisan, April 16.

To San Francisco.

Antimony, Regulus ...	Pls.	1,680
Groundnuts, Kernels...	,,	98
Oil, Groundnuts.....	,,	1,674
Tallow, Vegetable.....	,,	1,656

To Seattle.

Oil, Wood.....	,,	896

S. S. Archer, April 10.

To Boston.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls. 15	Pls.	44.56
Groundnuts, Kernels ..	,,	1,403

To South Manchester.

Silk Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 16 ...	Pls.	50.24

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	168
Cotton, Waste	Pls.	363
Hair, Human.....	,,	103
Straw Braid, Mottled..	,,	63

S. S. Kashgar, April 14.

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	1,176
Bristles.....	,,	40
Hides, Buffalo	,,	467
Hides, Cow	,,	771

S. S. President Wilson, from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	1,680
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	9
Bleaching Powder	,,	252
Bones, Cow	,,	428
Canned Asparagus	,,	11
Canned Fruits.....	,,	179
Carbon, Black	,,	176
Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	1,296
Fruits, Fresh Unclassed.	,,	30
Glycerine.....	,,	83
Leather, Calf	,,	10
Leather, Sole	,,	850
Macaroni	,,	38
Milk, Evaporated	,,	44
Oranges, Fresh	,,	246
Raisins	,,	384
Sugar, Refined.....	,,	5
Sugar, Cube.....	,,	49
Sugar of Milk	,,	75
Lemons Fresh.....	Pcs.	75,750
Cigarettes .....Mille		27,000

Treasure:

Silver Bars....Hk. Tls.		1,032,375

S. S. President Pierce, April 14.

To Honolulu.

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	338

To San Diego.

Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		726

To Los Angeles.

Silk, Pongees, Honan .	Pls.	2.82
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls	894

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.94
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	5.53
Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	,,	50
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	12
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	226
Egg Whole, Frozen ...	,,	500
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	22
Intestines, Sheep's ,,	,,	4
Skin Crosses, Lamb ...	Pcs.	70
Skins, Fox.....	,,	387
Skins, Kid	,,	1,469
Skins, Lamb	,,	366
Skins, Marten	,,	202
Skins, Marmot	,,	10,000
Skins, Rabbit.....	,,	5,150
Skins, Squirrel	,,	2,505
Carpets .....Hk. Tls.		6,110
Treasure, Gold Bars Hk. Tls		570,025

To Bakersfield.

Foreign Goods.

Timber:

Hardwood, Ordinary Sawn .....Sup. ft.		20,020

To Denver.

Silk Pongees, Honan.	Pls	0.29

To Galveston.

Hair, Human	,,	.51

To St. Louis.

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	258

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

White, other Ports, Bls. 86.....	Pls.	86,64

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	,,	5 01

To Boston.

Nutgalls.....	,,	86.40

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 40.....	,,	40.91

Silk, Raw, steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 17	,,	16.67

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 238.....	,,	239.87

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls. 39 ...	,,	128.26
Silk Pongees, Shantung.	,,	78.79
Camphor	,,	294
Cotton, Waste.....	,,	109
Feathers	,,	169
Intestines, Goats,' Salted	,,	35
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	23
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	90
Skin Crosses, Lamb..	Pcs.	1,010
Skin Mats, Dog.....	,,	959
Skins, Doe.....	,,	6,000
Skins, Fox.....	,,	447
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	21.226
Skins Kid.....	,,	4,544
Skins, Marmot.....	,,	24,279
Skins, Rabbit.....	,,	4,395
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	,,	10,000
Skins, Wolf.....	,,	438
Carpets.....Hk. Tls.		13.403

To Pedro.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang .	Pls.	50

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan's Electric Grip on China

References: Pp. 335-36

Questions: 1. When did the telegraph equipment loan fall due? 2. Why did China default? 3. What was it expected by some that Japan would do? 4. What has been the attitude taken by Japan, and how is this explained? 5. What is the difference between the telegraph and telephone on the one side and the wireless on the other? Why is it suggested that Japan wishes to control both? 6. Is Japan the only country which has loaned money to China for electrical equipment? 7. When did the telephone loan fall due? 8. When was the Federal Wireless Contract mentioned here signed? 9. What is the "most favored nation" clause? How does it enter into the settlement of the wireless question? 10. What instances are given of the desperate condition of the Ministry of Finance? What is the attitude of the Chinese Bankers? Why? 11. How far in arrears is General Feng's force?

Topic 2: American Radio Development

References: Pp. 336-38-356

Questions: 1. How long has Radio played a significant part in international affairs? 2. Name some of the great centres of population with which New York City is in touch by means of the Radio. 3. If radio stations are erected in this country what effect will they have upon the sending of Chinese news to various parts of the world. 4. Name the leading radio companies of the world. 5. Write a paper, or hold a class discussion, of the effects of radio development in China upon the country. 6. What is the Philippine Government doing in reference to wireless stations.

Topic 3: The Coltman Case

References: Pp. 350,352,361,363

Questions: 1. What is the Coltman case? 2. What are the demands made by the American Government upon the Chinese Government? 3. What attitude is generally taken by the American Press toward this incident? 4. From the point of view of China's treaties with foreign countries what can you say in reference to this case? 5. What attitude is being taken by the Chinese Press in reference to this incident? 6. What is the *China Review*? Where is it published? What attitude is taken by its editorial writer on this affair?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Possibility of War Around Shanghai

References: Pp. 333-34

Questions: 1. Who are the military governors of Chekiang and Kiangsu? 2. Which of these has more power around Shanghai? Why? 3. What is General Lu's attitude toward Sun Yat-sen? 4. How does this possibly affect the governor of Kiangsu? Why? 5. What is General Wu Pei-fu's method of uniting China? 6. What illegal measures are said to have been recently taken by General Lu? 7. What has been the result? 8. In what way is this General said to be prejudicing the Special Tariff Conference? How?

Topic 2: The Chinese Mind

References: Pp. 334-35

Questions": 1. What is an abacus? What do the Chinese call it? 2. When did it first come into use in China? 3. In what other countries has it been used? 4. What is the suggestion made as to its general use having upon the mind of the Chinese people? Does this sound sensible to you? 5. In what way is it better to use paper and pencil for figuring than to use the abacus? 6. What comments are made on the application of this idea to China's political situation during the past few years?

Topic 3: Commercial Education in China

References: Pp. 339-40,342

Questions: 1. What is meant by the term "business follows the flag"? 2. Where and what is the Wharton School of Commerce? When was it established? 3. Why is there so much interest in China in schools of commerce and business administration? 4. What are the uses of Correspondence Schools? 5. What work in commercial education is the Commercial Press developing? 6. What colleges and universities in China offer courses in commerce and business administration?

Topic 4: Peking and Canton

References: Pp. 344,342,363

Questions: 1. What is Mr. Hin Wong's main idea this week? 2. What is the present status of General Shen Hung-ying? 3. What are the present relations between Sun and Chen? 4. Who is Lin Hu, and what significant action has he recently taken? 5. What mistake has Peking made in dealing with Kwangtung?

Topic 5: The Yellow River Repair Enterprise

Reference: P. 338

Questions: 1. What nickname is often applied to the Yellow River? Why? 2. What did this river do in 1921? Could this have been avoided? 3. How many laborers are now working in this enterprise? 4. What work is being done by the Y. M. C. A. among the laborers on the Yellow River?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: American and Foreign Loans

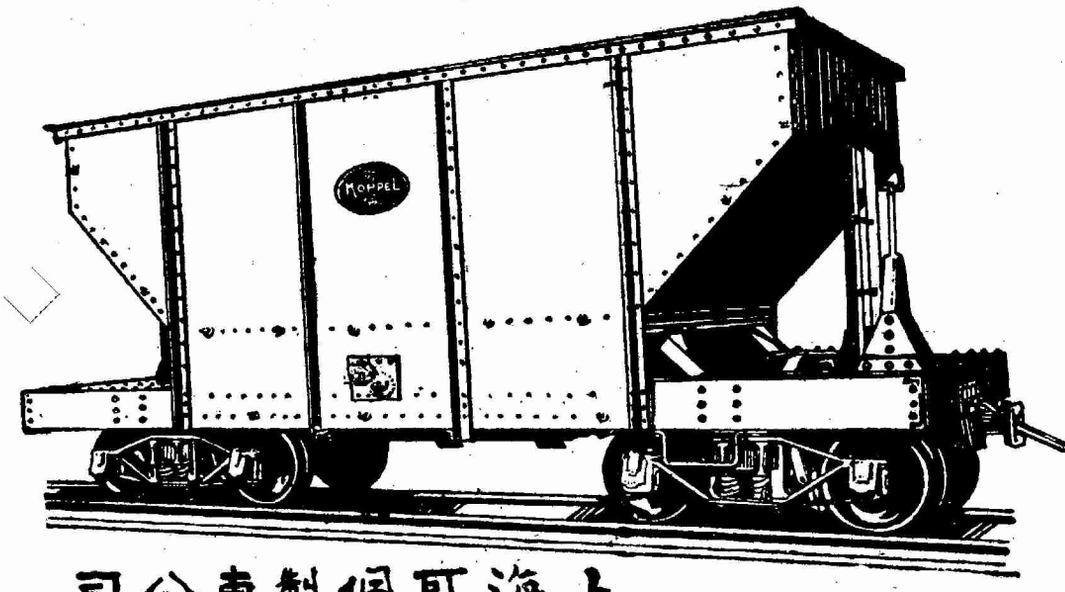
References: Pp. 346,348.

Questions: 1. What is the sum of money said to be annually advanced by America since 1918 in foreign loans? 2. Why has this been the case? 2. What is the Federal Reserve Board? 3. Make a list of the countries which have recently borrowed from the United States. How many are in Europe? In South America 4. What is held to be the effect upon trade of the making of these loans? 5. What is rehabilitation? 6. Discuss the meaning of the last three paragraphs of the article on pp. 346,348.

Topic 2: Growth of American Trade with the Orient

References: Pp. 352,354.

Questions: 1. What has been the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal upon American trade with the Orient? 2. Show by percentage how American trade with the Orient has been increasing during the past ten years. 3. Where are the Dutch East Indies? Malaysia? 4. Where does much of the world's rubber come from? 5. What effect did the war have upon sending Oriental products to North America? Why? 6. What parts of the Orient are not large importers? Can you explain why?



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(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

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U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 1, 1923, Cause No. 2189, U. S. v. Tinsman; testimony taken of J. A. Mackenzie; C. Martin; J. T. Wright; T. R. Porter; defendant; submitted.

" 7, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; testimony taken of Wai Luk Chune.

" 7, " " " 2154, Louis E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to strike; submitted.

" 8, " " " 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of Chang Ming Liang and L. D. Kearny; continued to May 9, 1923.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 4 1923, Cause No 2017, F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez; testimony taken of F. W. Schlobohm; G. Nyland; F. Fernandez; submitted.

" 5, " " " 2198, U. S. v. Hutchinsen; testimony taken of S. P. C. 425; C. P. C. 1096; submitted.

" 5, " " " 2199, U. S. v. Faison; plea of guilty.

" 5, " " " 2200, U. S. v. Schlobohm; plea of guilty.

CHIN HSING HSUN, PLAINTIFF vs. SHIPPERS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

The practical construction given it by the parties themselves confirms this view. For while the answer alleges "repeated demands" were made for this cash deposit this, as we have seen, is expressly denied in the reply. Moreover, so late as March 19th, 1920, after the contract had been in force more than six months defendant's manager wrote plaintiff (Ex. D) expressing his regret that it was "impossible for us to import Indigo into China at this time" giving as a reason „strikes and the demorilized condition of sources of supply." There is no suggestion here nor in any other correspondence between the parties that delivery was withheld on account of plaintiff's failure to make a cash deposit nor that the same was considered a condition precedent to delivery. Both from the averments and from the terms of the contract we must find that it was not.

Another defense pleaded in the answer, tho not insisted upon in argument, is plaintiff's failure "to offer to the firm a guarantee bond valuedat $30,000. to guarantee the punctual delivery of the goods." It is alleged that this requirement was not met but the averment is expressly denied in the reply and we do not think that defendant has met the burden of proving it In fact defendant has offered no evidence at all tho given the opportunity after trial to take depositions; the time for which was extended without results. On the other hand plaintiff offers evidence both as to the existence of such a bond and as to the financial abity of the sureties.

But aside from this the furnishing of such a bond is not, expressly at least, made a condition precedent to the delivery of the goods, and since it is admitted that no such delivery was made or even tendered and since the failure to deliver was in no way attributed by defendant to the lack of such a bond, we cannot regard this defense as established. On the contrary it seems clear from defendant's own admissions that it has failed to perform the requirements which its answer admits were imposed by the contract.

The question of damages, however, is one of greater difficulty. Plaintiff claims an item of expenses incurred "in making preparations to sell the large quantity of indigo which he was bound to take under this contract." More than seven months after the trial he filed a "sworn account" of said expenses consisting mostly of items of travel and entertainment including items like these:

"7th month 21st day 8th year Handed to Mr. J. M. Murray for welcome Mr. MacLean from Japan..2000.00
8th month 2nd day 8th year Handed to Mr, J. M. Murray for repairs and furniture of Shippers Commercial Corporation .....1600.00"

We do not think that any of these comply with the doctrine adopted by this Court[1] to the effect that the damages for the breach of a contract of sale must

1. King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co., I Extrater. 735; Davis v. Hao Sun Iron Works, I Extrater. 919.

Judgments and Orders:

May 8, 1923, Cause No. 2189, U. S. v. Tinsman; defendant given forty-eight hours to urnish bond.
" 2, " " " 2195, In re last will and testament of Knud Sorensen Stokke, deceased; order admitting will to probate.
" 2, " " " 1260, In re Emma Inveen Upcraft's estate; order closing administration.
" 3, " " " 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co, Inc v. Barber Steamsh'p Lines, Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 4, " " " 1890, J. S. Ford v. American Trading Co; order on stipulat on.
" 4, " " " 1896, In re Katharine C. Mullikin's will; order authorizing assignment of bonds
" 7, " " " 1843, In re application of Leonard G. Husar for admission to the bar; admitted.
" 8, " " " 1456, Philippine Nation Bank v. Wm S. Fleming; order on stipulation.

(By the Commissioner)

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 2017, F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez; judgment for plaintiff.
" 5, " " " 2198, U. S. v. Hutchinson; di missed
" 5, " " " 2199, U. S. v. Faisou; warned.
" 5, " " " 2200, U. S. v. Schlobohm; warned.
" 8, " " " 2131, "British Mode" v. M. L. Heen; judgment for plaintiff.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 1, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; supersedeas bond.
" 1, " " " 2196, The China Merchants' Ba k, Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.
" 1, " " " 2197, Chang Chee Kao et al. v. J. Slevin et al.; complaint; summons issued.
" 1, " " " 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. The Shanghai Estate Co .Inc.; answer.
" 2, " " " 2195, In re last will and testament of Knud Sorensen Stokke, deceased; petition; deposition; letters of administration issued
" 2, " " " 2158, P. Volkoff v. E. Burt; answer.
" 2, " " " 1260, In re Estate of Emma Inveen Upcraft, deceased; final report; petition.
" 2, " " " 2175, Leonard G. Husar v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; answer.
" 2, " " " 2105, A. T. Moschitsky v. Harry Barkovith; motion.
" 2, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; exception.
" 2, " " " 2192, The Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd. v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 2, " " " 2193, do
" 2, " " " 2196, do
" 2, " " " 1823, In re Albert L. Shelton's will; affidavit of publication.
" 2, " " " 1883, In re George L. C. Gelwicks's will; affidavit of publication.
" 2, " " " 2034, In re Mary George's will; affidavit of publication.

be such as were reasonably within the contemplation of the parties.

Again, the item of 2% commission on sales would depend largely upon the market price which, according to the testimony, varied considerably even within the brief period between the execution of the contract and the trial; what it will be during the remainder of the ten year period we can only guess and guesses will not support an award of damages. The only evidence on this point in the entire record (p. 6) relates to three periods: (1) the time the contract was made when "it was about $210 or $220"; (2) January 1920 when it was "about $170 or $180"; (3) the time of the trial (June 1920) when it was "about $160 or $170." Of course, also, the amount of the commissions would depend upon the volume of sales and as to this we are equally in the dark. We might assume that there would be some sales, but how many and upon what number the commission should be estimated we are without a basis of ascertaining.

In reference, however, to the fixed commission a different situation is presented. For the contract provides as follows:

> "4. The fixed order from the agent is as follows:
> Jan. Feb. Mar. 500 barrels each month
> Apr. May June 300 " " "
> Jul. Aug. Sept. 500 " " "
> Oct Nov. Dec. 300 " " "
> The agent is not allowed to take delivery of less than the above amounts, but he is allowed to increase it."
> "6. A commission of $5.00 is agreed to be paid to the agent for each barrel of Indigo besides the 2% from the selling price."
> "7. This agreement is for Ten years and a formal notice shall be given to each other on its expiration."

It will be seen by this that the agent—i. e. the plaintiff—is absolutely required to purchase 4800 barrels of indigo each year for ten years and that he is entitled to a commission of $5.00 for each barrel, or $24,000. a year. There need be no speculation therefore as regards the amount of his profit from this item; it is absolutely settled and beyond speculation that he would be entitled to collect during the ten-year period the sum of $240,000 by way of this fixed commission. The only doubt which might arise is as to whether he is entitled to recover that amount in advance of the expiration of the period, and all such doubt has been removed by the Supreme Court [2] which adopts the English doctrine.[3]

"It is no longer open to question in this court," it is observed in a later case[4]

> "that, as a rule, where a party bound by an executory contract repudiates his obligations or disables himself from performing them before the time for performance, the promisee has the option to treat the contract as ended, so far as further performance is concerned, and maintain an action at once for the damages occasioned by such anticipatory breach."

As we have seen, defendant notified plaintiff more than two and one-half years ago that performance was "impossible." Since then no step toward per-

2. Roehm v. Horst, 178 U. S. 1, 20 SCT. 780, 44 L. ed. 953; reviewing the authorities up to that time,
3. Hochster v. De la Tout, 2 El. & Bl., 678.
4. Central Trust Co. v. Chicago Auditorium Assoc. 240 U. S. 581, 36 SCT. 412, 60 L. ed. 811, L. R. A. 1917 B, 580. Cf. Steele v. American Trading Co., I Extrater, 964, II Id. 183. The rule in the great majority of the State courts appears to be the same. Corpus Juris, XVII, 762, Id. XIII, 701. But see Terry v. Starch Co. 43 Nebr. 866, 62 N. W. 255.

May 2, 1923, Cause No. 2054, In re Sigmund Appelman's estate; affidavit of publication
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2055, In re James Delaney's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2064, n re William H. Lunt's will; affidavit of publication
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2075, In re William J. Schroth's estate; affidavit of publication; application to pay claims.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2077, In re Carrie E. Owen's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2106, In re Frank R. King's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2121, In re Hippolyte Martinet's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2198, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2199, U. S. v. Faison; complaint.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2200, U. S. v Schlobohm; complaint.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1843, In re application of Leonard G. Husar for admission to the bar; report and motion.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; receiver's fourth report.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2181, In re alleged instanity of Arthur C. Harralson; petition.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2201, Estate of Rapheal J. J. Solomon v. The Filipino Club; petition; summons issued.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1890, J. S. Ford v. American Trading Co.; motion to dismiss.

formance appears to have been taken and no evidence is offered in excuse thereof. It would seem, therefore, to be a case where the vendor "repudiates his obligations" within the meaning of the foregoing excerpt.

It follows that at this time plaintiff is entitled to recover the entire amount of his fixed damages which we must find amount to $240,000.00, for which sum together with costs judgment is accordingly rendered for the plaintiff and against the defendant.

May 4, 1923, Cause No. 1260, In re Emma Inveen Upcraft's estate; receipt.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2106, In re Frank R. King's will; report of executrix.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2202, Paul Kohn v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc., complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2201, Estate of Rapheal J. J. Solomon v. The Filipino Club; marshal's return of summons.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd, v. C. Berthel & Co.; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; plaintiff's reply brief;
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2204, In re application of James F. Jones for admission to the bar; petition; testimonials.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; answer to amended complaint.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Greenstar S/S Co., motion to set.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1896, In re Katharine C. Mullikin's will; petition to assign certain bonds;
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; appearance of associate counsel for plaintiff.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 1456, Philippine National Bank v. Wm. S. Fleming; stipulation.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v. Barber S/S Lines; notice of appeal.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; answer.

In the United States Court for China

C. HERBERT WEBB, Plaintiff,
—v.—
MIGNONNE WEBB, Defendant.

Cause No. 2190
Civil No. 790
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Mignonne Webb

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 30, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

PAUL MARTIN, Plaintiff.
vs.
LOUISE MARTIN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2161
Civil No. 775
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Louise Martin,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 14, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nanziang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.		9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.		10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.		11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.		12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.		14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.										P.M.L.	14.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	—	II day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											6.31		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.							8.10	11.05			14.30		23.00
Chinkiang ... d.							10.25	12.54			15.50	16.15	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					7.40		11.21	13.36			17.29	18.27	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		9.20		12.44	14.32			18.03	19.26	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		9.57	12.00	14.07	15.33			18.57	20.46	3.53
Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		10.59	13.02	15.25	16.31			19.43	21.52	4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	12.54	14.02	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	20.32		6.26
Shanghai North a	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.27	16.03	18.20	18.45	19 13	21.05	—		6.50
					14.55	16.30					22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan d.	7 10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.33	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.33*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	....	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.24
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.17
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.25	16.52	..	20.40
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.43*	..	*22.23*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.58*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

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